THE LITERARY DIGEST
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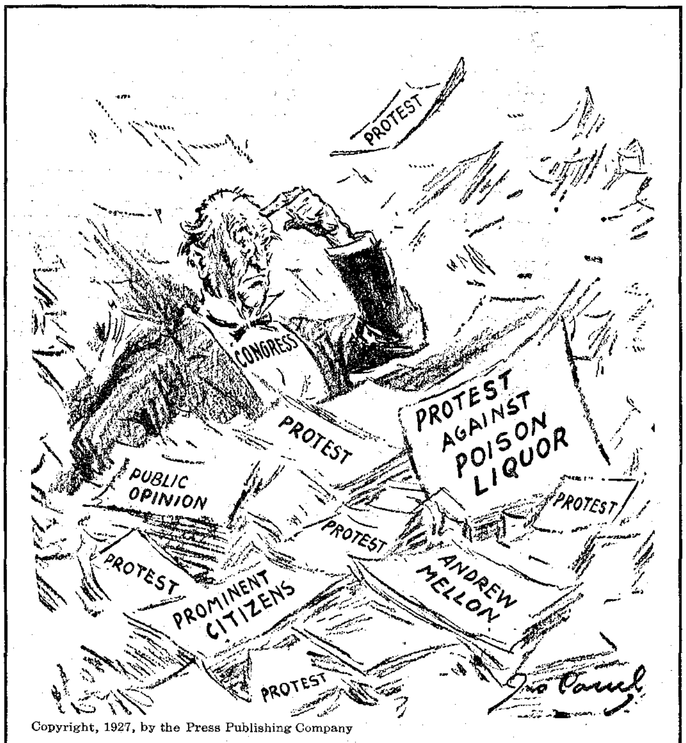
TOPICS OF THE DAY

(This title registered in U. S. Patent Office)

"MURDER" BY POISON BOOTLEG LIQUOR

WHEN THE EPITHET "MURDERER" is hurled at the United States Government, not by "Red" soap-box orators, but by judges, normally conservative journalists, elected representatives of the American people, and many other responsible citizens, the event is sufficiently startling to demand the nation's serious consideration. Behind this amazing accusation is the fact that deaths from alcoholism are increasing rapidly in these "dry" United States, and many of these deaths, the autopsies show, are due to poisonous denaturants added to industrial alcohol by the Government's orders to prevent its illegal diversion for beverage purposes. In spite of every precaution on the part of the Government, it is stated on the floor of the Senate that millions of gallons of this poisoned alcohol find their way into the hands of the bootleggers, who, after more or less successful efforts to eliminate the poisons, use it in the manufacture of fake whisky, gin, or rum, which they sell to their patrons. The unusual number of poisonings and deaths from bootleg liquor during the Christmas holidays again focuses attention on what many observers regard as the most disturbing feature of the Prohibition problem. "The Eighteenth is the only amendment which carries with it the death penalty," remarks Heywood Broun in the New York *World;* and several papers share the opinion of the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger* that so drastic a penalty "will inevitably prove as bad for the dry laws as it is for the drinkers." A storm of protest against the use of deadly denaturants has broken in the press and in Congress.



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"LOOKS LIKE THEY MEAN IT"
—Cassel in the New York *Evening World.*

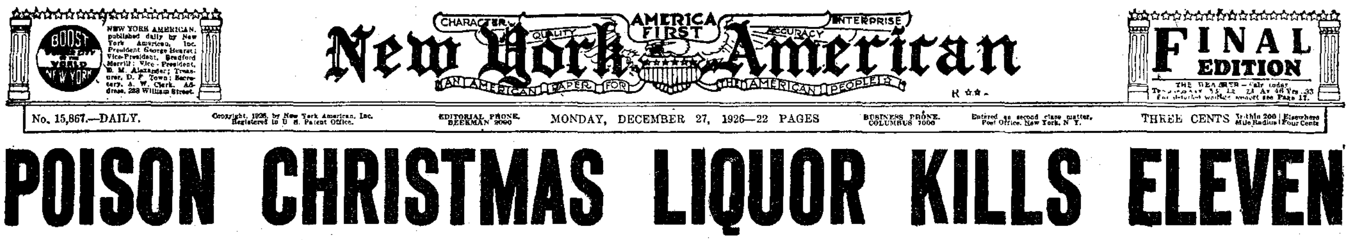
Poison liquor consumed in 1926 claimed the startling toll of 2,903 deaths in eighteen States of the Union, according to the New York *American*, which explains that these figures are necessarily incomplete. In New York City the recorded deaths from alcoholism last year totaled 750, or twice as many such deaths, Health Commissioner Harris tells us, as in the whole of wet England and Wales, with a population of 38,000,000, and nearly four times as many as in wet Australia, which has a population about equal to that of New York City.

"Every death caused by poisoned alcohol is deliberate and premeditated murder on the part of officials," because "the diversion and sale of poison alcohol is impossible without the knowledge of government officials," says General Sessions Judge Francis X. Mancuso, of New York City; and his colleague, Judge Joseph F. Mulqueen, argues that the poisoning of industrial alcohol in a Prohibition country violates the spirit if not the letter of the law against murder. Representative Celler, of New York City, calls the Government's act "wholesale murder," and Representative F. H. La Guardia, of New York, declares that "every death caused by poison alcohol is murder on the part of some neglectful or corrupt official." "Morally, if not legally, the United States Government stands charged with responsibility for the deaths of scores who died from drinking government-poisoned liquor during the holidays," declares Dr. Charles G. Norris, chief medical examiner for New York City. "The Government knows it is not stopping drinking by putting poison in its alcohol," says Dr. Norris. The practise is "fiendish," declares Senator Edge of New Jersey; and Senator Edwards, of the same State, calls it "legalized murder," and holds that "the Government is an accessory to the crime."

"Only one possessing the instincts of a wild beast would desire to kill or make blind the man who takes a drink of liquor, even tho he purchased it from one violating the Prohibition statutes," asserts Senator James A. Reed, of Missouri. And the Rev. Dr. S. Edward Young, a Presbyterian clergyman of Brooklyn, speaking from his pulpit, denounces the poisoning of alcohol by the Federal Government in the following terms:

> "It is more like seventeenth-century Russia than twentieth-century America, the proposal to put our erring fellow citizens to death in the same way you would get rid of rats. Government rum-poisoning is inflicting the death penalty without giving the culprit a hearing. It is giving the opponents of Prohibition a decided advantage with the masses of the people."

On the other hand, the drys, whose arguments will be quoted more fully at the end of this article, maintain that the venders of denatured alcohol for illegal beverage purposes are the murderers, and not the Government that denatures it and labels it poison;



BOOST YOUR CITY THE WORLD NEW YORK
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AN AMERICAN PAPER FOR THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

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New York American

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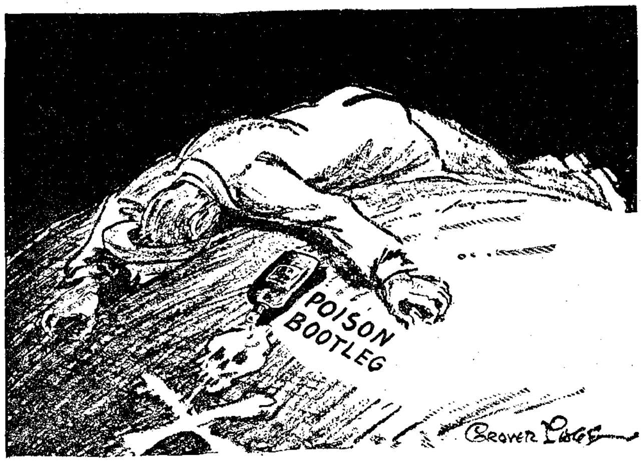
POISON CHRISTMAS LIQUOR KILLS ELEVEN

HEAD-LINE IN THE NEW YORK *AMERICAN*, TWO DAYS AFTER CHRISTMAS

that the victims of poisoned liquor are in effect suicides; that the Government can not be expected to protect a citizen from the results of his own folly; that the denaturing of grain alcohol for tax-free industrial use is a practise inaugurated in this country by law twenty years ago, and has nothing to do with Prohibition; that most of the deaths from alcoholism are caused by excessive drinking, rather than by poisoned alcohol; and that the so-called poisoned-rum scandal is nine-tenths "ballyhoo" and propaganda on the part of the wets.

On the last day of the old year, when the country was gasping over the lists of deaths from alcoholism, the papers carried a Washington dispatch announcing that Secretary Mellon had ordered the poisoning of industrial alcohol to stop, and that his department was speeding up the search for a harmless but effective denaturant. He was quoted as saying that he did not consider it "the duty of the Government to poison people to enforce the law." Later it was explained, however, that the use of wood alcohol as a denaturant would be continued until the government chemists discovered some non-poisonous but equally effective substance to take its place. On this point Lincoln C. Andrews, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in charge of Prohibition enforcement, is quoted in *The United States Daily* as saying:

> "Both government and private chemists are now working on formulæ to the end that such poisons as wood alcohol may be omitted. There is no doubt that much progress already has been made, and I am convinced further progress will be made.
>
> "It is a difficult problem. We have to consider several angles. The law is on the statute books and must be enforced if possible, and yet we must consider legitimate business. Industrial alcohol must be on the market freely. It must be in shape and form that will make it available for business purposes at the least expense. Most businesses do not object, apparently, to the use of wood alcohol. Yet, on the other hand, we have this furore about the use of a poison as a denaturant.
>
> "Frankly, I am afraid it is wet propaganda. We would have to denature alcohol if there were no Prohibition law; it had to be done before the National Prohibition Act went into effect. The difference is that before the law became operative, there was pure liquor available, and there was no incentive to drink the denatured liquor."



SUICIDE OR MURDER?
—Page in the Louisville *Courier-Journal.*

Turning first to the papers that attack the policy of poisoning industrial alcohol, we find them numerous and outspoken. "So long as the Government can not prevent the diversion of millions of gallons of denatured alcohol by the bootleggers, it is an accessory to plain murder when it uses deadly denaturants," says the St. Paul *Pioneer Press.* The Albany *Knickerbocker Press* reports "a growing rebellion against the conditions that make possible the wholesale poisoning of citizens." "The country is favorable to Prohibition," thinks the Cleveland *Plain Dealer,* "but we scarcely wish to inflict capital punishment on those who persist in violating the Prohibition laws." "The question at issue is not one of Prohibition, but of humanity," declares the Philadelphia *Record.* The people demand a denaturant that will make alcohol unpotable without making it a deadly poison, says the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle.* "We have it on the authority of those in charge of Prohibition enforcement that by far the major proportion of the intoxicating liquor now drunk in our cities comes from denatured alcohol, which can not be properly cleansed of the poisonous ingredients the Government is putting in it," says the Baltimore *Sun,* which adds: "There can not be any question, in the circumstances, as to where responsibility rests for the mounting death toll." And in the Chicago *Tribune* we read:

> "Normally no American government would engage in such a business. It would not and does not set a trap gun loaded with nails to catch a counterfeiter. It would not put 'rough-on-rats' on a cheese sandwich even to catch a mail robber. It would not poison postage-stamps to get a citizen known to be misusing the mails. It is only in the curious fanaticism of Prohibition that any means, however barbarous, are considered justified."

"If the present law can be enforced only by poison, Congress should act immediately to change the law," says the New York *Morning Telegraph.* Let us have "no more Borgia cocktails," exclaims the New York *Telegram.* "Of all the loathsome by-products of Prohibition, this is the loathsomest," says the New York *World.* "Instead of reforming human nature, it might be worth while to give a little attention to the problem of reforming the reformers," suggests the New York *Herald Tribune.* "Government murder must stop," declares the New York *Evening World;* and in the morning *World* we read:

> "It is the Anti-Saloon League, speaking in the name of the evangelical churches, which is demanding enforcement by resort to poison. How horrified these good men were when the Germans first used poison gas! How they cried out when, after due warning against travel on the high seas, the Germans sank passenger ships! How we all shouted about the German frightfulness! And here we are to-day complacently and even with a somewhat sardonic joy using a weapon which by the common consent of civilized men is fit only for savages.
>
> "What has happened to the conscience of the Christian churches of America that they permit such things to be done in their name?"

Even more emphatic is the New York *American:*

> "The Government does not deny that it puts into alcohol the poisons which make it unfit to be drunk, save at the risk of speedy death or horrible suffering.
>
> "The Government, in doing this, knows that its enforcement of Prohibition is not

efficient enough and can not be made efficient enough to prevent thousands of its citizens from drinking this poisoned alcohol, most of them in the belief that the poisons have been removed or neutralized.

"The whole proceeding is outrageous and comes perilously near to deliberate murder.

"It should be stopt instantly."

Spokesmen for the drys, on the other hand, hold the Government entirely blameless in the matter of deaths from poison bootleg liquor. As Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel for the Anti-Saloon League, explains—

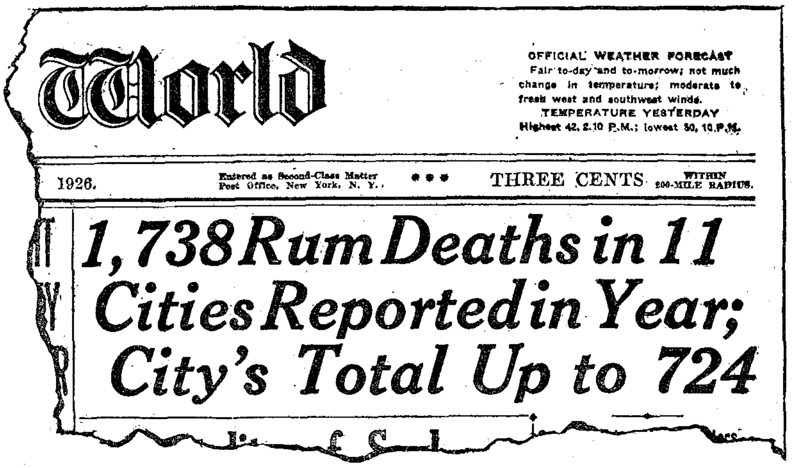
> "The Government has warned its citizens that there is poison in most bootleg alcohol. If the citizen goes ahead and drinks it he is in the same position as a man who walks into the drugstore and buys a bottle of carbolic acid, carrying a poison label, and drinks it.
>
> "When the Government proceeds on the theory that its laws will be disobeyed, it can not stand. It will decay within a year."

Mr. Wheeler's view of the situation is further defined in the following statement which he has given to the press:

> "England has been using methanol or wood alcohol as a denaturant since 1855. In England and Canada from ten to thirty per cent. is used for denaturing. That is true in the Province of Quebec, which is upheld by the wets as ideal. Wood alcohol is universally accepted as the best denaturant because it is practically impossible to remove it. That is why bootleggers and their friends oppose its use.
>
> "All denatured alcohol with dangerous elements is labeled poison. The bootlegger who removes that label and substitutes his fake one is guilty of murder if death results. A number of States punish as murder, in first, second or third degree, the sale or gift of poisonous liquor which causes death. Among these States are Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, Minnesota, Tennessee, and South Dakota.
>
> "Deaths from denatured liquor are always exaggerated by wet propagandists, as Judge Cemmill of Chicago has often pointed out. Bootleg liquor, whether moonshine or denatured alcohol, has slain hundreds, but licensed liquor slew thousands yearly. The drop in the death-rate for the first seven dry years was equivalent to the saving of over a million lives. Prohibition can claim credit for a large part of that.
>
> "The Government is striving to find a denaturant, harmless to the health yet so obnoxious to the taste and smell that it can not be drank even by the alcohol addicts created by the license system. We are in favor of it if it can be found. Many nations in Europe are hunting the same kind of a denaturant, and prizes have been offered for its invention.
>
> "The new alcohol formula that went into effect January 1 had in it 4 per cent. wood alcohol instead of 2 per cent. formerly used. This does not mean that it is twice as deadly In fact, it is less deadly. The other ingredients in it, aldohol or pyradine, make it less palatable, and neutralizes in part the poison effect. It tastes like the seepage of a garbage-can flavored with overheated oil. One drink in a normal stomach will cause an eruption. If the Government ever adopts an alcohol formula that provides a safe palatable alcohol, Prohibition enforcement will be destroyed. This problem can and will be solved without such a result.
>
> "If any is to blame, for these alcohol deaths, it is not the Government of to-day which seeks to save men from liquor, but the Government of yesterday which created liquor addicts through its license system. The fact that a few can not be saved must not blind us to the multitudes who are being rescued from misery, poverty, disease and death by the outlawry of liquor."

Answering criticism of the Government's poison-alcohol policy on the floor of the Senate, Senator Sheppard of Texas declares that alcohol itself is poison, and "you can't poison poison." "The lamentable deaths from alcoholism," says the Texas Senator, "sustain the Prohibition argument that beverage alcohol is so dangerous to many people that it constitutes a menace to society." Spokesmen for some of the leading industrial groups using denatured alcohol are opposed to any change in the Government's poison policy, and denounce the outcry against it as "sinister." And a Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* quotes high officials in charge of Prohibition enforcement as saying that "the chances of poisoning from imperfectly distilled alcohols are far greater than those from industrial alcohol."

"Even the appalling number of deaths from alcoholism during the Christmas holidays is insignificant compared to the number caused in former days by the saloon," writes the Rev. Earl L. Douglass in a letter to the New York *Times*. "Every year under the old saloon system hundreds of thousands of people died," as the direct or indirect result of drink, Mr. Douglass affirms.



World

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST
Fair to-day and to-morrow; not much change in temperature; moderate to fresh west and southwest winds.
TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY
Highest 42, 2.10 P.M.; lowest 30, 10 P.M.

1926. Entered as Second-Class Matter Post Office, New York, N. Y. * * * THREE CENTS WITHIN 200-MILE RADIUS.

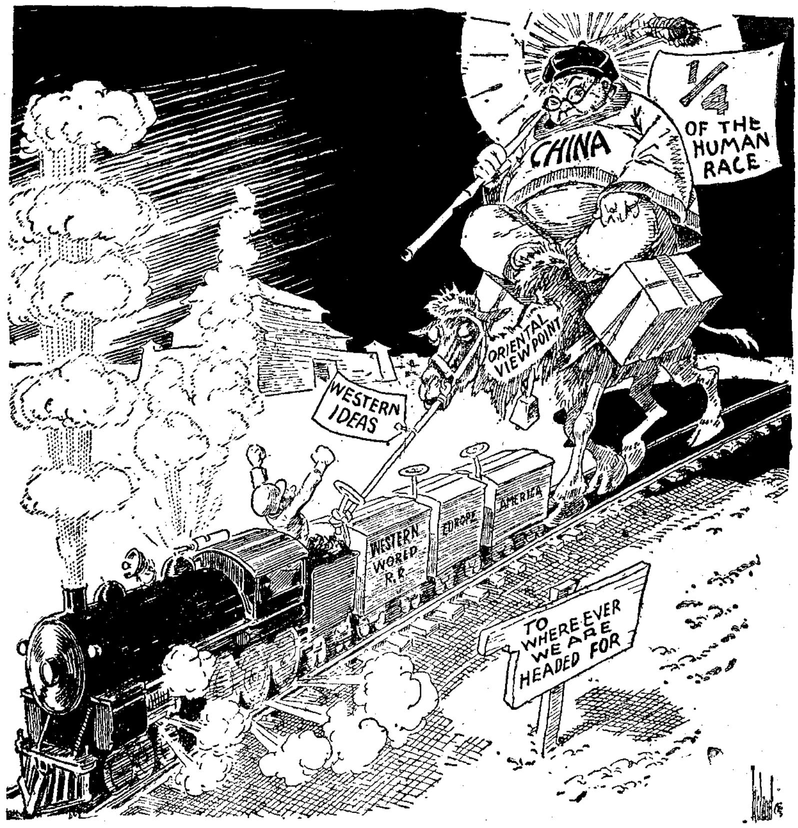
1,738 Rum Deaths in 11 Cities Reported in Year; City's Total Up to 724

HEAD-LINE IN THE NEW YORK *WORLD*, DECEMBER 30

"There is not, and has not been, any justification for the charge that the Federal Government is poisoning the American people to enforce the Volstead Law," declares the Philadelphia *Bulletin*. "There is no cause for excitement," says the Louisville *Times*, which reminds us that "alcohol was denatured by poison, not in the interest of Prohibition enforcement, but to cheapen industrial alcohol by relieving it of the taxes levied on potable alcohol." "It is difficult to find any decency in the outburst against the Government on this score," thinks the New Haven *Register*, which asks: "Why not arrest a few bootleggers and punish them, as the criminal law provides, for illegally selling poison and causing deaths?" "The drinker himself is to blame for the ills that befall him as a result of his libations," declares the Pittsburgh *Gazette Times*. Must Uncle Sam guarantee "safety first for souses," and "become sponsor for the contents of the bootlegged bottle?" asks the Omaha *Bee*. And in the Springfield *Republican* we read:

> "'Good' whisky killed its thousands and tens of thousands and filled many a potter's field in the generations that passed under free rum and then license, before Prohibition was heard of. No one in those halcyon days called the Government a murderer, as Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler now calls the Government of the United States, because people died of alcoholism. But let twenty-six persons in New York City, out of a total of 6,000,000-odd inhabitants, die of too much hooch as an incident to the Christmas celebrations, under Prohibition, and the United States Government has the brand of Cain placed upon it by the horrified humanitarians of the publicity squad of the wet propaganda.
>
> "It will be gratifying, however, if the government chemists can succeed in making industrial alcohol non-potable by giving it an unbearable, ungodly taste and smell in place of the present rather ineffective poisonous quality. Poison seems to lack something in scaring away the hooch hound; he will still risk his life on it. But a taste and a smell that would knock a cabbage head silly would doubtless end the battle. And no lives would be lost.
>
> "If, as Secretary Mellon intimates, the use of poisons as denaturants may soon cease and something more competent to the task may be substituted, the country should be unanimous in voting for it."

WHY CHINA IS "THE DANGER-SPOT OF THE WORLD"



THE TWAIN DO MEET, BUT THEY NEVER AGREE

—Ireland in the Columbus *Dispatch.*

THAT THE MOST MOMENTOUS DEVELOPMENT on earth to-day is the rapid growth of nationalistic feeling in China is the conviction of most editors who give serious attention to what is now going on in the Yangtze Valley. If the growth of this feeling, together with the victories of the Cantonese armies, leads to unity and independence, it will be a good thing for China and the world, they generally believe. But in the immediate future the peril to foreign lives and properties looms large. The entire world was aroused last week by the bulletins from Hankow, where a foreign colony of more than a thousand, including three hundred Americans, in the midst of a hostile Chinese population of more than 1,500,000, was practically helpless in the face of anti-foreign outbreaks from coolie mobs "inflamed by speeches of radical leaders who detailed alleged wrongs from which the Chinese have suffered at the hands of British and other foreigners." As British gunboats and Yankee destroyers have been mobilizing on the Yangtze, newspaper writers have been noting the new attitude of Great Britain, apparently one of recognition of the new China and abandonment of the treaty rights and regulations which are opposed by the victorious Cantonese party. Some editors declare that our own country, too, might well acknowledge that China's open door has been kicked off the hinges by Marshal Chiang's armies and the teachings of thousands of young Chinese educated in American and other Western schools. To the Springfield *Republican* it has long been evident that the fire of a radical nationalism, instead of being stamped out by the reactionary militarists of the north, "has caught and is spreading, and this alters immensely the outlook in the Far East." It seems likely that the Canton Government "may become the government of all China, its officials following closely behind the fiery wave as it spreads northward." China's old relations with the Western Powers are becoming obsolete. Just now, explains the Springfield daily:

> "China seems to be at a stage where much depends upon whether the nascent and novel national spirit is allowed to develop harmlessly or inflamed, as the French Revolution was inflamed, by the interference of other nations. Thus far the Nationalists' ideals are summed up in Dr. Sun Yat Sen's three principles—independence, democracy, and economic development. If their relations with the outside world are favorable their energies will have a sufficient outlet for a long time to come in modernizing China, yet international conditions in Asia and the Far East are so complicated that this new phase of the Chinese revolution causes anxiety. The bigger the country, the more heat a really incandescent nationalism may develop, and in population China is the biggest country in the world."

"If patience, tact and constructive diplomacy are not exercised by the Powers involved, trouble may readily flame into disaster," says the Baltimore *Sun,* thinking especially of what may happen if and when the Cantonese troops reach Shanghai, with its great international settlement, its traditionally aggressive-minded community, and its British-officered Indian police. For, we are told:

> "The International Settlement contains 30,000 foreigners, of whom almost half are Japanese; 6,000 British, and 2,000 American. In the foreign areas live over 1,100,000 Chinese. In the surrounding Chinese city and other local areas dwell from two to three million more Chinese."

A serious editorial glance at the menace of growing anti-foreignism in China is taken by the New York *Times:*

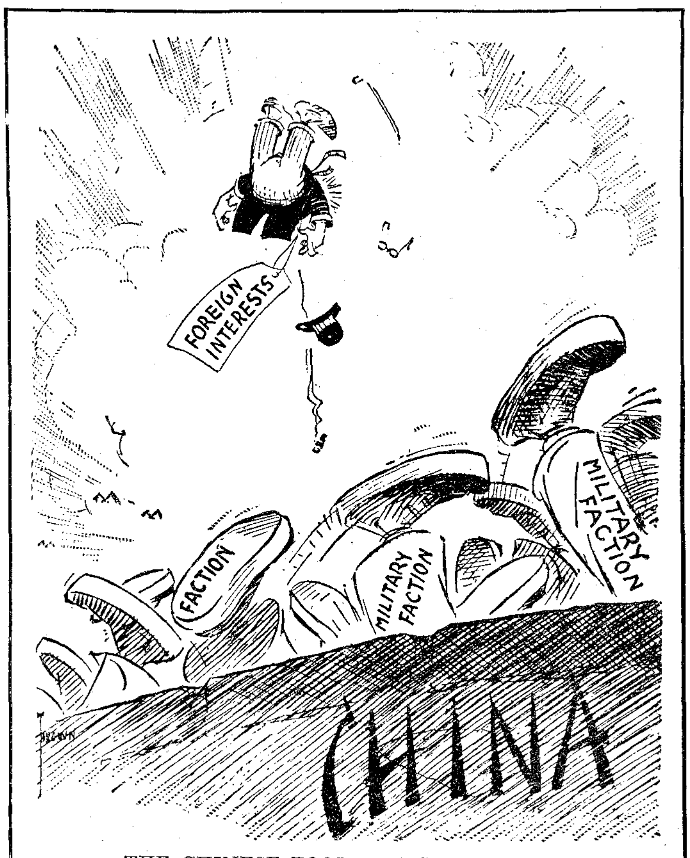
> "The seeds of hate sown two years ago by the agents of Russia have grown copiously. Altho hatred has been directed primarily against the British, and secondarily against the Japanese, the Chinese people are not especially prone to distinguish between foreigners. Where the flag clearly covers the foreigner or his possessions, distinctions may be made. But antagonism to the British has been too often translated into antagonism toward all 'foreign devils.' Such a movement gathers force slowly at first, but soon acquires perilous momentum.
>
> "It would be unfair to charge that any of the Chinese war-lords deliberately intend to drive out the foreigners. The danger lies in their inability to check Chinese mobs, which have for so long been told by misguided and self-appointed 'leaders' that foreigners are responsible for all the ills of China. The natural deduction is that China will be cured of all her troubles if she gets rid of the hated aliens.
>
> "Were this movement well-reasoned, and did its leaders have constructive plans for righting China's wrongs, foreigners could view it with greater equanimity. All that Americans and English want in China is the right to trade and to go about the country in comparative safety. They seek no territorial concessions, no special privileges which will infringe the rights of the Chinese. The talk about 'imperialism' is, as the British Minister to China aptly said, 'pure moonshine.' The very power which has been loudest in stirring up the cries of 'imperialism'—Soviet Russia—is the one which most directly threatens the territorial integrity of China.
>
> "There seems little that Americans or British can do to stem the tide of anti-foreignism. Force neither should nor will be used, unless, of course, the Chinese bring it upon themselves by repeating the methods of 1900. Conciliation seems simply to have provoked the Chinese leaders to renewed demands. To withdraw altogether from China may be the only solution, altho this is certain to hurt the Chinese as much as the foreigners. China has, in truth, become one of the 'danger-spots' of the world."

The new British policy at this critical time in China's relations with the Western world is set forth in a note published on Christmas Day and quoted in our last issue. It indicates, says a London correspondent of the New York *Herald Tribune,* that—

> "1. Britain's willingness to enter into negotiations to revise the present treaties and to settle all other outstanding questions as soon as the Chinese themselves have constituted a government with authority to negotiate.
>
> "2. That the interested Powers should abandon the idea that the economic and political development of China can be obtained only under foreign tutelage, and should declare their willingness to recognize China's right to tariff autonomy as soon as the Chinese conditions are settled.
>
> "3. That the Powers should disclaim any intention of forcing foreign control upon China, and should modify their traditional attitude of strict insistence upon the letter of treaty rights."

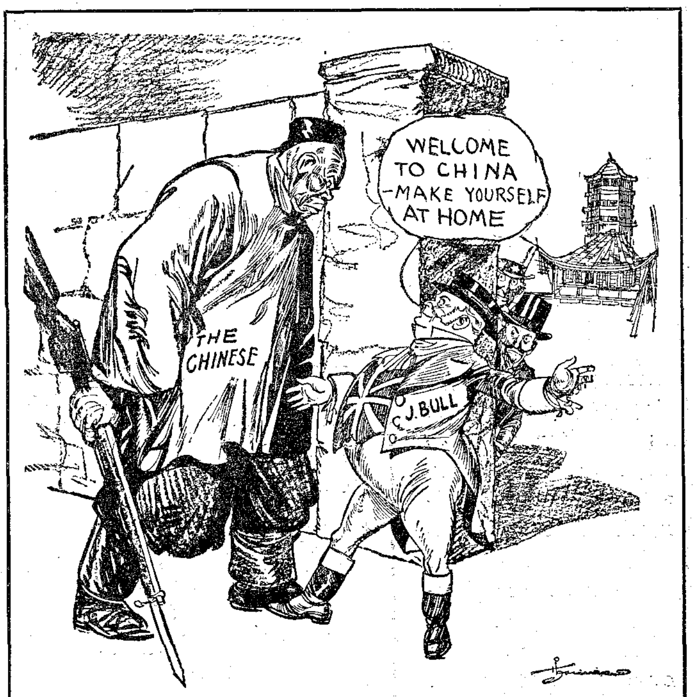
In particular, the British Government proposes "that the Powers should agree to the immediate unconditional grant of the Washington surtaxes." This, of course, refers to the fact that China has for years been bound by a set of treaties to certain minimum rates of tariff duties on imports, and that it was agreed at the Washington Conference to revise the treaties so as to enable the Chinese Government in good time to obtain more revenue. As a matter of actual fact, the Cantonese government has been levying these surtaxes for months, with the British making only nominal protests. About the time of the publication of the British note, Chang Tso-lin, Manchurian war-lord controlling Peking, and Chiang Kai-shek, leader of the Canton forces, announced practically simultaneously that they would ignore treaty obligations and impose and collect such taxes as they saw fit. The protest from Canton against the British proposals because they would mean that "two-thirds of the new revenue would go to our political enemies to renew warfare," is said to be taken lightly in London, where the official view is that the Cantonese seem to be objecting only to collections by their opponents. From a practical standpoint it seems to the Cantonese Foreign Minister, as indirectly quoted in a New York *Herald Tribune* dispatch from Shanghai, that:

> "The British proposal to give the local authorities the right to collect a surtax would make Shanghai the chief point of contention in the civil war, because whichever party held Shanghai would collect forty per cent. of the surtaxes, amounting to millions in revenue. The desire to gain that revenue is the reason why the Cantonese are speeding up the fighting toward Shanghai."



THE CHINESE FOOTBALL SEASON IS ON

—Brown in the Des Moines *Register*.


WELCOME TO CHINA —MAKE YOURSELF AT HOME
THE CHINESE
J. BULL

THE SEASON OF GENEROSITY

—Thomas in the Detroit *News*.

While waiting for Secretary Kellogg to make an official reply to the British note, our editors feel free to express their opinions—for the most part favorable—and to offer their advice to their own Government. To the Dallas *News* it seems that the entire British note "breathes a spirit of cooperation, of friendliness, of apparent desire to aid in Chinese autonomy," and the Newark *News* thinks "it has raised the hope of a settlement that will mean peace in China ultimately and that will remove the menace of another World War in the Far East." It is both "liberal policy" and "good sense," in the opinion of the New York *World*.

Some of our papers are a bit more skeptical. "What a pity," laments the New York *Journal of Commerce*, "that concessions have been delayed until they merely serve to camouflage recognition of a state of affairs that has been so blindly and stubbornly denied by the interested Powers." The Washington *Post* even speaks of the British Government's "cool effrontery," and the "unctuous hypocrisy" of its plea.

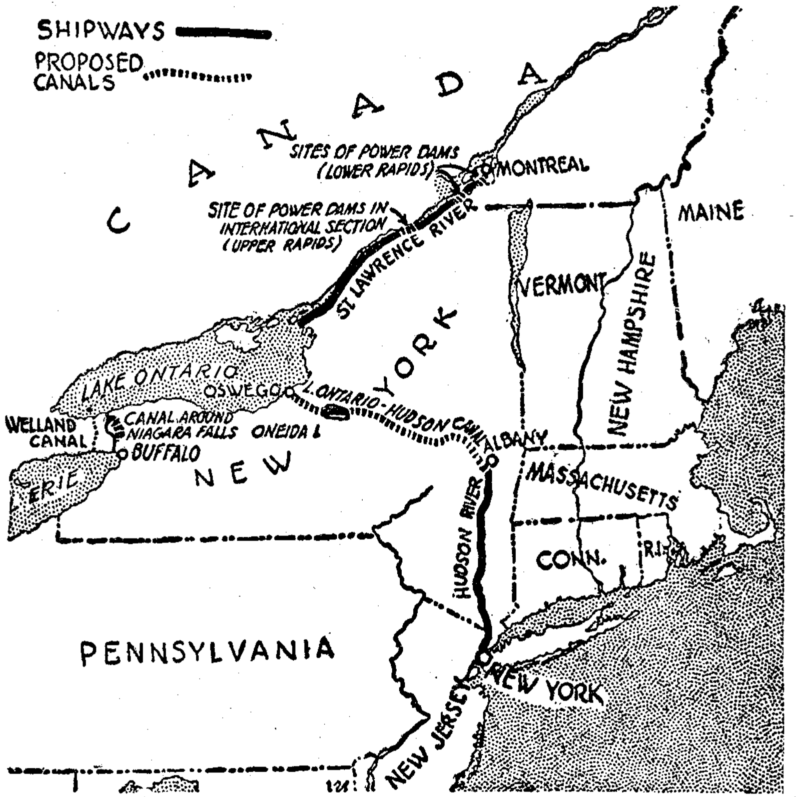
Several of our papers see Britain coming around to the American point of view regarding China. The Detroit *Free Press* now looks for Anglo-American cooperation; and "recalling John Hay's demand upon the world for an open door in China following the Boxer troubles," *The Wall Street Journal* finds it difficult "to see how our State Department could now refuse to join hands with Downing Street." But the New York *Herald Tribune* sees London and Washington far apart, and the Washington *Post* declares that our Government should act in complete independence of any of the other Powers in dealing with China. It thoroughly agrees with the resolution recently offered in the House by Representative Porter to the effect that "the present situation in the Far East is one which renders it especially expedient that the United States of America should now free itself from entangling relations with other Powers whose interests and policies are not identical with those of the United States."

Summing up the reports of the various capitals of the world, giving correspondents' quotations from and impressions of opinions of more or less authoritative spokesmen, Henry Kittredge Norton says crisply in the New York *Herald Tribune:*

> "Great Britain has stirred up a lot of excitement. Washington is uncomfortably pleased. Paris is hesitatingly skeptical. Tokyo is frankly unenthusiastic. Moscow is pondering her next move."

FIRST BLOOD IN THE SHIPWAY WAR

Some forty millions of American and Canadian citizens, chiefly from the Great Lakes region, will benefit directly and indirectly, and sixteen of the most populous and industrious of the forty-eight States will be brought into easier competition with the rest of the world and closer to its markets, observes the New York *Telegram*, if Secretary Hoover's recommendation in favor of building the St. Lawrence shipway, from the Great Lakes to the sea, is accepted by Congress, New York State, Quebec, Ontario, and the Dominion Government. The whole St. Lawrence waterway program, says this paper, would require less than ten years to carry out, and would lessen the economic handicap which the mid-continental regions of the United States and Canada suffer in the matter of freight rates. The development of the St. Lawrence River as a highway—or shipway—to the sea would provide a direct route to Europe and South America from Duluth, Chicago, Detroit, Milwaukee, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, Toronto, and other Great Lakes cities; besides creating an abundance of cheap hydroelectric power and inexpensive transportation of American, Canadian, and foreign commodities to and from our great inland sections.



From the Chicago *Tribune*

TWO OF THE THREE ROUTES FOR A SHIPWAY TO THE GREAT LAKES

The heavy black line in the upper part of the map shows the St. Lawrence waterway approved by the Canadian and American Joint Board of Engineers and recommended by Secretary Hoover, Chairman of the United States-St. Lawrence Commission. It also has been proposed to reconstruct the present canal from Lake Ontario to the Hudson River, making use of the new Welland Canal now being built by the Canadian Government to connect Lake Ontario and Lake Erie. The "all-American" route discust in the adjoining article would include the Lake Ontario-Hudson River project, but a new ship canal on the south side of Niagara would be necessary. These two plans have been rejected by the Hoover commission.

The plan which Mr. Hoover, as Chairman of the United States-St. Lawrence Commission, has approved, will, we are told, develop the St. Lawrence River until deep-sea steamers can travel through a series of locks to the cities named above, thus making them, for all practical purposes, Atlantic Ocean ports. Incidentally, say its advocates, 5,000,000 electric horse-power can be developed along the waterway and delivered for hundreds of miles in every direction. "With shipping on the Lakes moving easily to the sea, and this enormous amount of power for sale, the money that the St. Lawrence waterway would cost should come back, with compound interest," thinks the Milwaukee *Journal*. "The benefits are incalculable," believes the Washington *News*.

The need for a water connection between the Atlantic and the Middle West that will take ships of a deeper draft than is now possible has long been recognized, points out the Providence *Journal*. "Moreover, the joint operation and ownership proposed by the Hoover commission doubtless would serve to draw the United States and Canada into an even more friendly relationship, thereby strengthening ties that are already a source of mutual satisfaction." As the New York *Times* explains:

"The report recommends that the proposed waterway follow the St. Lawrence route rather than the route across New York State to the Hudson. In this conclusion the Commission is supported by the findings of its own engineers, the survey made by the War Department engineers at the behest of Congress, and a study of the economic aspects of the problem contributed by the Department of Commerce. On a question like this, combining engineering, economics, and broad public policy, many will feel that Mr. Hoover speaks with special authority.

"The St. Lawrence route requires nine locks; its rival twenty. Eight bridges will be needed instead of twenty-four. On the one route there will be not more than twenty-five miles of restricted navigation; on the other 128 miles. Maintenance and interest charges Mr. Hoover figures at forty-three cents a ton for the St. Lawrence route; $1.64 for the southern route."

Still other respects in which the Hoover commission regards the St. Lawrence route as superior are thus pointed out by the New York *World:*

"It is less expensive to construct; capable of carrying greater tonnage; capable of being developed in connection with profitable water-power projects. In the matter of an operating season free from ice, the Commission believes the two projects stand on the same footing. In the matter of distances, the Commission admits that from the Great Lakes to New York City the haul will be 1,550 miles longer on the St. Lawrence route; but the St. Lawrence route will be 625 shorter to North European points. Finally, from a military point of view, the Commission does not believe the advantages of an all-American route compensate for a difference in construction costs amounting to 'hundreds of millions of dollars.'

"This is an engineering report. It is not a political report, and was not meant to be. As an engineering document the report is an able, careful statement, with authoritative engineering opinion back of it. On the political side there are problems which still demand discussion. What needs iteration and reiteration, meantime, is the fact that opinion in the East, and in New York especially, ought not take a sectional, dog-in-the-manger attitude toward the St. Lawrence route. If the St. Lawrence route is better for the Middle West and Northwest, then in the long run it is better for New York as well. New York will profit as the nation profits."

Such a waterway, observes the Indianapolis *News*, would add approximately 3,000 miles to the shore-line of the United States. The construction of the St. Lawrence shipway, moreover, is declared to be an economic necessity for the Middle West and the Canadian Provinces east of the Rockies, and the St. Lawrence route indubitably the best from every angle of study. Some of the conclusions reached by the Commission follow:

"The construction of a shipway of sufficient depth to admit ocean shipping from the Atlantic to the Great Lakes will lessen the economic handicaps of adverse transportation costs to a vast area in the interior of the continent. Within the United States it embraces all or large portions of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, Montana, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan, Pennsylvania and New York. It includes a large part of Canada. Within this area there are more than 40,000,000 inhabitants, who gain their livelihood from its basic industries. It produces a vast surplus both from agriculture and manufactures, much of which demands long transportation. There is a reciprocal inflow of commodities from its neighbors.

"These sections have always been under natural transportation disadvantages in the exportation and importation of commodities. But the building of the Panama Canal artificially created a still further dislocation of its competitive relations, and beyond this the necessary increase in railway rates following the war has shifted greatly the economic position of the mid-continent to the great detriment of that area.

"The increased transportation costs to world markets from the mid-continent have had serious results to agriculture. The rate increases affecting this section of from 6 to 18 cents per bushel upon grain have not been accompanied by similar increases in many agricultural countries which compete with it, since they possess greater accessibility to the seaboard, and sea rates are about the same as before the war.

"With the completion of such a shipway as the St. Lawrence, the freight rates on grain to world markets would be substantially reduced, and as a consequence the price levels of all grain in the Lakes transportation area would be increased accordingly. Much the same type of economic reaction would affect other commodities and industries. It has been estimated that the values in a single year to the farmers alone would equal the capital cost of the waterway."

THE TWO ROUTES—SOME FACTS FOR COMPARISON

(From the Chicago *Tribune*)

A comparison of some of the principal features of the St. Lawrence and New York routes from the Great Lakes to the sea, which was prepared by General Jadwin, chief of engineers, is given below:

	St. Lawrence Route			*Great Lakes to Hudson River*		
Distance from—	*Miles*	*Days*	*Hours*	*Miles*	*Days*	*Hours*
Duluth to Liverpool	4,544	17	12	5,173	20	21
Duluth to New York	3,017	11	23	1,466	9	11
Duluth to Colon	4,975	19	1	3,739	15	17
Duluth to Seattle	9,655	36	6	8,419	32	22
Duluth to Gibraltar	5,008	19	4	5,180	20	22

	St. Lawrence Route	*Hudson River*
Number of locks (Lake Ontario to sea)	7 to 9	18 to 20
Number of bridges (Lake Ontario to sea)	8	54
Miles of restricted waterway (Lake Ontario to sea)	21 to 25	128
Maximum new power development (h. p.), about	5,000,000	Negligible
Length of closed season	Practically the same	
Cost of improving for navigation alone for vessels of 25-foot draft	$173,520,000	$506,000,000

In the opinion of the Utica *Press*, published in a city on the "all-American" route:

"The country as a whole will be disposed to accept Secretary Hoover's recommendation. His experience and qualifications command instant respect when a project like this is under consideration. His conclusions admit of almost no argument in rebuttal. This is not a case of what a few cities in New York would like, but of what the Government is willing to undertake to provide the most benefits for the greatest possible number of its citizens. The St. Lawrence route wins, and whether New York likes it or not, it will have to accept the verdict."

But New York will not accept the verdict without a fight, if we may judge from the tone of editorials contained in such "up-State" papers as the Troy *Record*, Albany *Knickerbocker Press*, and Syracuse *Post-Standard*, and in the New York *Herald Tribune*. There is also the Canadian view-point to be considered, particularly the opinion of Quebec. According to an Ottawa dispatch to the New York *Journal of Commerce:*

"The ultimate attitude of the Dominion Government will largely be determined by political considerations, and the two general elections which have taken place since the problem was submitted to the Joint Engineering Board have done little to alter the balance of political power at Ottawa. The French-Canadian bloc, which is the mainstay of the King government, is virtually unbroken, and over the Government's policies the representatives of Montreal and Quebec, whose hostility to the scheme was very marked two years ago, still exercise a very powerful influence."

The chief opposition, however, seems to come from New York State papers. *The Herald Tribune*, for example, believes that whatever canal we build should be wholly within American control, and the Albany *News* brings up another point:

"Mr. Hoover says that the distance to Northern Europe points would be nearer from Lake ports by 625 miles on the St. Lawrence, but the actual distance to New York would be greater by 1,550 miles and to South Atlantic points the distance would also be greater. That should have consideration. Shipments from the West are not all to Europe, and trade with South America could be increased. The fact remains, too, that the St. Lawrence route would divert commerce from American ports. . . . The United States can better afford to pay more for an American canal than less for a canal not American."

In the opinion of the Syracuse *Post-Standard:*

"Congress must examine the costs from the Lake to Montreal, and from Montreal beyond as well; it must consider costs of lake dredging; it should, but probably will not, take counsel with respect to the economy of using ocean carriers in river, canal, and lake transit. The scheme means a great deal more in money than Mr. Hoover's figures tell, and with all the evidence in it means far less in transportation rate relief.

"It is one of Mr. Hoover's major findings 'that the development of the power resources of the St. Lawrence should be undertaken by appropriate agencies.' Mr. Hoover is vague. The authority for developing power should certainly be fixt before the scheme is approved."

Still another obstacle to the rapid completion of the St. Lawrence waterway is seen by the Albany *Knickerbocker Press* in the friction which it believes is certain to develop among the five interested "parties"—the United States, Canada, New York State, Ontario, and Quebec. Says this capital daily:

"With all due respect to Mr. Hoover, it must be said that he has not advanced the cause of the St. Lawrence waterway by his report, and that he has marshaled no new facts to demonstrate that it is advisable for the United States to build a ship canal in a foreign country."

As a matter of fact, maintains the Troy *Record*, "Secretary Hoover has been committed to the Canadian route for nearly a decade, and has pulled every wire he could." Moreover—

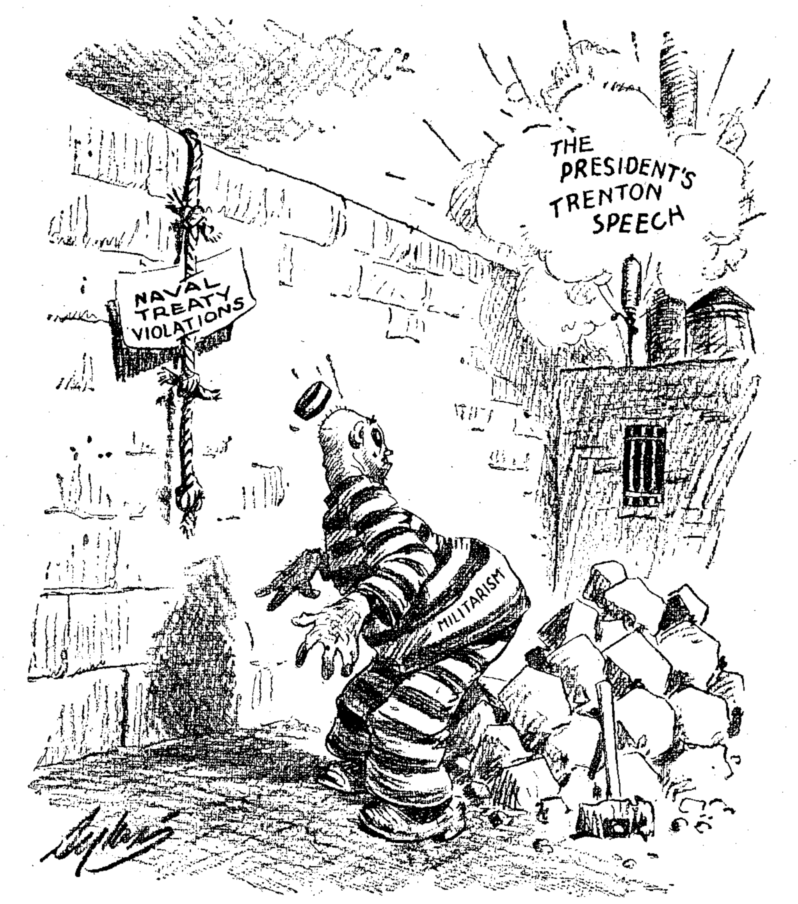
"The whole matter has been before a packed jury. The Hoover commission was named with the idea of getting precisely the report it has made. It is doubtful if a week's time was put on the whole all-American idea. The alternative route was named to be knocked down.

"It is a well-known fact that in the case of such a commission as this the Secretary becomes the most important figure; for he spends his whole time on the work while the Commissioners themselves have other tasks. The man named Secretary of the Hoover commission is the official representative of the St. Lawrence advocates in the Middle West, and for several years he has been getting $25,000 a year to boost the idea. How could one expect much attention to an alternative route with Mr. Craig working for the St. Lawrence channel? More, all the power men in the country were anxious to have the St. Lawrence plan indorsed, and used every kind of pressure in that direction.

"So the actual value of the two routes is no more settled than it ever was. All that has happened is that Secretary Hoover and his Commission have reiterated their original views after a cursory examination of other possibilities, and Mr. Craig has used the machinery created by the Government for a further service to the plan for which he was publicity man so long."

"MORAL" DISARMAMENT

THE MOST SIGNIFICANT MOVE for reduction of armaments since the Washington arms conference, in the opinion of experienced political observers, was made by President Coolidge at Trenton recently at the dinner commemorating the 150th anniversary of the Battles of Trenton and Princeton. His words, delivered before the Governors or official representatives of the thirteen original States, and given wide publicity, not only in the United States but in Europe, are generally interpreted as a bid to the rest of the world to take counsel anew in the hope of preventing another era of competitive armaments. "Altho Trenton is on the banks of the Delaware, we are not sure but that President Coolidge had in mind that his words would be heard on the banks of the Thames, the Seine, and the Rhine," remarks the Schenectady *Union-Star*. "Considered against the background of Congressman Butler's recent 'big-Navy' crusade, which seeks to launch the United States on a great cruiser-building program," the Chicago *Evening Post* is convinced, "the President's utterance has all the ring of a challenge. His words: 'I believe we are strong enough and brave enough to resist another domination of the world by the military spirit through our own independent action,' are a declaration of independence that can not fail to stir the American spirit." Briefly, adds this paper, "Mr. Coolidge is determined that the United States shall not enter a race of competitive building of war-ships or any other sort of armament. That way, he says, lies disaster. And we agree with him."



DISCOVERED!

—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger*.

The only way government can be strengthened, maintains the President, is by strengthening the character of the individual citizen. Even more important than material disarmament, he says, is "moral disarmament." When the world is morally disarmed, explains the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, "the reduction of material armaments will be easy."

Under the system of government set up by Washington and his associates, said President Coolidge at Trenton, the people of the United States have entered into a great inheritance, and must assume corresponding obligations. Using the celebration of an outstanding military event in American history as a means of sounding an appeal for international peace on the basis of mutual understanding and good-will, Mr. Coolidge said, in part:

"Washington and his generals are gone. The bloody tracks which their barefoot armies often left on the frozen ground have long since been washed away. The smoke of the conflict in which they engaged has cleared. But the institutions which they founded, the Government which they established, have not only remained, but have grown in strength and importance and extended their influence throughout the earth.

"It is never possible to discuss the political institutions which resulted from the Revolution without realizing that their fundamental conception is reliance on the individual. The whole system of a self-governing people breaks down, both in theory and in practise, unless the individual is of a character capable of rising to the great dignity of that position. The whole record of American success is traceable to the excellence of citizenship.

"Washington and the patriots of his day wanted peace. We want peace. They found it was necessary to make sacrifices in order to secure it. We can not escape the corresponding sacrifices, sometimes for the purpose of providing adequate national defense, sometimes through international covenants by limiting the scope of our military forces. I do not believe we can advance the policy of peace by a return to the policy of competitive armaments. While I favor an adequate Army and Navy, I am opposed to any effort to militarize this nation.

"In nations, individuals have their counterpart. As we can expect some help from domestic laws, so we can expect some help from international covenants. While each represents the best that humanity can do at this time, neither in itself is sufficient. As it is necessary to change the heart of the individual, so it is necessary to change the heart of nations. This has often been referred to as moral disarmament.

"Altogether too much of international relationship is based on fear. Nations rejoice in the fact that they have the courage to fight each other. When will the time come that they have the courage to trust each other?

"The world has been striving to advance in this direction, to discard the old theory of relying entirely on force and to adopt the method of relying more on reason. We are in danger of slipping back into the old formula. The habit and tradition of ages call us in that direction. We can not establish the new principle unless we are willing to make some sacrifices, unless we are willing to put some courage into our convictions.

"We have met to celebrate some of the events which secured our independence. I believe we are strong enough and brave enough to resist another domination of the world by the military spirit through our own independent action."

"Here is a timely restatement of the Government's position regarding measures for world peace and disarmament," thinks the Pittsburgh *Chronicle Telegraph*. Furthermore, believes this paper, "our position is stated so clearly as to admit of no misunderstanding. The United States stands ready to cooperate in any practical plan for preserving the world's peace." The message comes at an opportune time, adds the Washington *Star*, and the Philadelphia *Bulletin* believes it will "reassure the friends of peace and hearten believers in the sincerity of American moral leadership. The world, declares the Troy *Record*, "needs more intelligent and trustful intercourse in order to avoid inexcusable misunderstandings that frequently flare up into war when there is no excuse for war."

President Coolidge "voiced the sentiment of the United States," believes the Washington *Post*, "when he declared that this country does not wish to enter into competition with other nations in building up armies and navies." At the same time, notes this Washington daily, "while the President shares the universal desire for peace based upon reason and not upon force, he also believes in trusting God and keeping his powder dry." On the whole, however, remarks the Indianapolis *Star*, "the President's speech is an admirable appeal for a better international understanding."

The Newark *News* also voices approval of the President's speech:

> "Of Mr. Coolidge's personal feeling on the questions of armament, peace, international covenants, and nations taking counsel together, there has never been much doubt. Now he has voiced them clearly, altho not as specifically as he might. He is moving in the right direction. With his authority, his position in his party, his popularity among the people, and the support of his party's ranking statesmen, the way is clear for him to rear a monument of constructive statesmanship for himself."

But even a speech of the President on the need for a better understanding, delivered in the good-will season, must face its quota of criticism, it seems, not only from Democratic but from Republican newspapers. "It is seldom that a public address contains so many words—and says less," is the caustic comment of the Milwaukee *Journal*, and the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* fails to find in the Coolidge speech "one flash of inspiration or leadership." To the Virginia daily:

> "It was unfortunate, indeed, that the President made this address in the same week in which was celebrated the birth of Woodrow Wilson, the most inspired leader of the times, and in the same week in which Elihu Root, an American of sound judgment and broad vision, was awarded the Wilson peace prize."

Many World Court and League of Nations advocates also seize this opportunity to regret that President Coolidge has not availed himself of these two agencies to help along his program of world peace and understanding. These dailies include the Jersey City *Journal*, Baltimore *Sun*, New York *Evening World*, and Memphis *Commercial Appeal*. The Philadelphia *Record* "can find nothing at all" in the President's address "that is indicative of a clean-cut policy in the Coolidge Administration," and the Pittsburgh *Post* scores the Chief Executive for his lack of leadership.

The majority of editors who criticize the President's Trenton address, however, do so, apparently, in the name of adequate preparedness. In the opinion of a business newspaper, the Chicago *Journal of Commerce:*

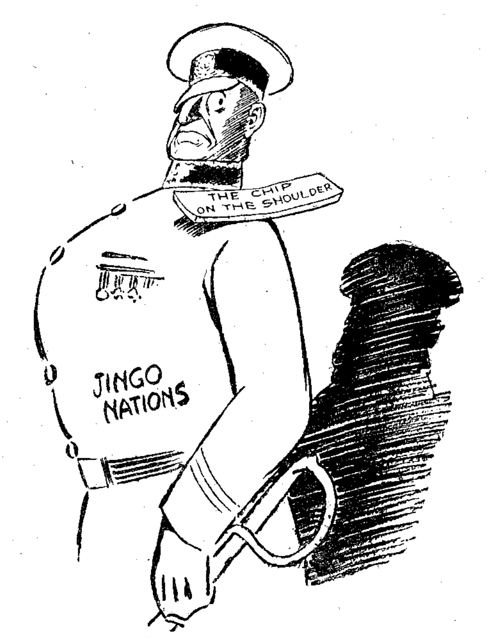
> "Mr. Coolidge's case is weak even if his foundation argument is granted. His foundation argument is that competition in armaments leads to war. He believes that the leading Powers, rivaling each other, constantly increasing their armies and navies, at the same time grow in mutual enmity until finally war results inevitably. He believes the United States should let the other nations know that the United States will continue to lag behind, no matter what pace may be set; that if the leading nations slow down a little the United States will slow down even more.
>
> "All well and good. But the reasonableness of this argument utterly departs the instant the United States ceases to lag behind only a little and begins to lag behind by quite a margin. It is not merely a case of refusing to build certain cruisers, as Mr. Coolidge refuses; of refusing to build certain dirigibles, as Mr. Coolidge refuses; it is also a case of letting our present equipment and our present personnel go hang.
>
> "Soon after the war we amended our Defense Act. General Pershing and his subordinates laid down a defense policy. We should have a skeleton army, of such and such a strength, capable of being fleshed up in such and such a manner if war should come. That is our formal national policy. It is written into the law. But we aren't sticking to our policy. We are sticking to nothing. We have far fewer men than the Defense Act contemplates; we have much less equipment; there are broken bones in the skeleton. Our formal defense policy has informally been smashed. Now this is all well enough for to-day. We aren't getting into war to-day. In all probability we sha'n't get into war in Mr. Coolidge's time as President. But as year by year we let our defenses go to rust, it will finally be impossible to shine them up and clean them up again without the expenditure of an enormous sum of money."

"The President," declares the Hartford *Times*, "apparently sees that he can not placate the 'big Navy' men with 'paper' cruisers, and has determined to return to his original position —opposition to the building of more cruisers than those provided in the naval program already framed." Yet, notes the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, "other nations are feverishly building cruisers and smaller vessels, loading them down with torpedo tubes, and developing aviation." "Something must be done," asserts the Cincinnati *Enquirer*. "Mr. Coolidge counsels waiting. But Great Britain and Japan have not waited." "No one wants a return to the competitive armaments of the days before the war," explains the Milwaukee *Journal:*

> "But just as unthinkable is Mr. Coolidge's proposal that we shall let our Navy and Army go to seed in an armed world and take a chance on what may happen. The world is pretty hard-boiled, and what he says will go in one ear and out the other. It would be dangerous to let our own protective armament decay while other nations are building instruments of war."

As the case for the believers in adequate preparedness is summed up in the Minneapolis *Journal:*

> "Surely, to be defenseless or only poorly defended in this selfish world requires courage. It is, indeed, a bold government that faces the chance of being attacked, without the wherewithal to repel the invader. But is it a wise government? Courage is good, but it is not all. There is also wisdom, there is foresight, there is judgment.
>
> "If the United States were what we sometimes thoughtlessly consider it, a self-contained, continental entity, it might, perhaps, rely on its natural defenses to a considerable extent. But the United States is no such integer. It has a wide-flung empire to consider. It has a tremendous stake in the Pacific—Alaska, the long arc of the Aleutian Islands, the Philippine Archipelago, the Hawaiian Islands, Guam, Samoa, Midway. Rimming the Caribbean, it has Porto Rico, the Virgin Islands, the guardianship of Cuba. Connecting the Caribbean and the Pacific it has the Panama Canal.
>
> "The courage of defenselessness will not save us these, when the attacker comes. Justice is mighty, but does not always prevail. Justice needs battalions and battle-ships sometimes.
>
> "The United States can afford to err on the side of underarming to some extent. But it can not afford to abandon defenses to such an extent as to invite attack. There is a sane and sensible middle road. It leads neither to militarism nor to dangerous pacifism. Let us keep our heads cool and our feet in that road."


THE CHIP ON THE SHOULDER
JINGO NATIONS

THE MOST DANGEROUS ARMAMENT

—Plaschke in the Louisville *Times*.

GOOD AND BAD POINTS OF 1926

While the sesquicentennial year of American independence is recalled by editorial observers with more pleasure than regret, on the whole, it was, nevertheless, a year of sharp contrasts. It was marked by both prosperity and disaster, by progress and reaction, by reconciliation of old enmities and stirring up of new ones. Certainly, says one newspaper writer, it was, all in all, "a red-blooded year, a year to test the stuff that men are made of." Let us take from the host of editorial surveys and chronological lists of the year's events the most significant happenings for good and evil and compare them. It may as well be said at the outset that most press commentators find the good far outweighing the bad. Then let us start by listing those developments which, if unbalanced by more favorable happenings, would incline the future historian to say that 1926 was "*not so good*":

1926 was a year of disasters. There was no single overwhelming catastrophe like the Russian famine or the Japanese earthquake. Yet in its whole history the Red Cross was never called upon in a single twelve months to relieve the victims of so many misfortunes. As the Springfield *Republican* recalls, "in two months it had to deal with the Illinois River flood, the Kansas flood, the Iowa flood, two great fires in Alaska, floods in Oklahoma, a tornado in Ohio, the Florida hurricane, the Cuban hurricane, a flood in Mexico, and hurricanes in the West Indies." To these might be added mine disasters that snuffed out 148 lives and the explosion at Lake Denmark, New Jersey, last July, which killed 21 men and destroyed $10,000,000 worth of property.

1926 was notable for its distinguished dead. Our world is the poorer, in one way or another, through the passing of Cardinal Mercier of Belgium; Luther Burbank, the inventor of new fruits; Joseph Pennell, Claude Monet, and Mary Cassatt, artists; Henry Miller and James K. Hackett, actors; Rudolph Valentino, the movie star; Stuart P. Sherman, critic; Senator Cummins; Harry Houdini, master magician; Carl Akeley, hunter, naturalist and sculptor; Commander John Rodgers, a valiant naval flyer; and Roebling, who built the Brooklyn Bridge. Among others, as the Newark *News* recalls:

"Colonel Coolidge, father of the President; Dr. Emile Coué; and Robert Todd Lincoln, last surviving member of Abraham Lincoln's family, died. Israel Zangwill, who visualized the nation as a melting-pot for all nations; Mohammed VI, last Sultan of Turkey; Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard; Eugene V. Debs, Uncle Joe Cannon, and the Emperor of Japan died. It may be assumed that an equal number of the great men of the future were born."

1926 brought certain economic disturbances. The most serious was the British coal strike, which had an extremely detrimental effect on almost every phase of British trade and industry. It started April 30, was accompanied by a general strike for nine days in May, and then dragged on to December 2, ending with a practical defeat for the workers. Despite the abounding and record-breaking prosperity in the United States, low prices accompanying large crops of corn and cotton caused acute depression in large regions in the Middle West and South.

1926 was a year of political reaction and inflamed nationalism. Mussolini tightened his grip in Italy and new dictators were set up in Greece, Poland and Lithuania. At the same time there has been ill feeling between France and Italy and disturbed Balkan relations as a result of the Italo-Albanian treaty.

"*The most massive and significant event of 1926*," is the way the new phase of China's civil war has been described. During the year, Cantonese armies have swept northward as far as the Yangtze, and the nationalist [progressive propaganda has been spread widely through the nation. While Chinese unity may thus be approaching, great anxiety has been caused by the strong antiforeign sentiment now developing.

There was unrest in the New World in 1926. After all the trouble taken by President Coolidge and General Pershing, it was found impossible to settle the Tacna-Arica dispute between Peru and Chile. A troublesome Nicaraguan revolution was responsible for the landing of American marines in that country (chiefly important because another interoceanic canal may some time be dug there), and there has been a stiff debate in this country over the motives for our intervention. The perennial Mexican question, as some one puts it, "has developed a whole new crop of boils." President Calles has stirred up the Catholic Church throughout the world by his severe enforcement of the Mexican laws regulating church organizations. Toward the end of the year the old controversy with the United States regarding the Mexican land laws and oil concessions was renewed, and there were also rumors of antigovernmental outbreaks in Mexico.

There was little progress toward disarmament in 1926. The Geneva Conference failed to agree on any satisfactory basis for a new conference under League of Nations auspices. Assertions that the other signatory Powers were not living up to the spirit of the Washington agreement have led to agitation for a new naval building program in this country.

But the signs of progress are more numerous and more important to editorial minds than the signs of retrogression:

1926 was a year of reconciliation and cooperation. The Locarno treaties, drawn up in 1925, were finally ratified by the Parliaments of the signatory Powers. Representatives of France and Germany entered into a supplementary compact at Thoiry. Germany was taken into the League of Nations. French and German business men entered into cooperative agreements, and a commercial treaty between the two nations was made. Plans were made for an economic conference to deal with obstacles to international trade. The Congress of the United States voted to adhere to the World Court with reservations, which have been accepted. The Allies decided to end the military control of Germany and replace that arrangement by a League of Nations committee. Italy and Germany signed an arbitration treaty.

1926 was a year of economic improvement. Currencies have been stabilized, notably in France, Belgium and Italy. A strong coalition Government in France is putting the national finances on a business basis. The gold standard has been reestablished in a number of countries. Certain debt settlements have been ratified, others have been drawn up and await ratification. It is announced that international trade is at last at the pre-war level.

1926 broke all records for prosperity in the United States. Last February Congress was able to cut down taxes by $387,811,000 and for the last six months of the year the Treasury showed a surplus of $218,279,937. The Chicago *Daily News* thinks the future economist will refer to 1926 as "the year of the great awakening to the nation's real resources, brought about by a period of relatively high employment, good wages, remarkable expansion, and a new and widely diversified class of investors."

1926 was a year of political progress. Another step in the evolution of the British Empire took place in November, when the British Imperial Conference announced that the Dominions would henceforth be autonomous and equal units of the British Commonwealth of Nations. In our own country a long-disputed constitutional question was settled when the Supreme Court decided in October that the President has power to oust Federal appointees without the consent of the Senate.

1926 was marked by progress in science, exploration and aviation. Commander Byrd in his airplane and Amundsen in his dirigible flew over the North Pole. Captain Wilkins flew 5,000 miles over unexplored territory in Alaska and the Arctic ice-pack. Science, notes the New York *Sun*, "produced its quota of wonders"—

"Prof. A. A. Michelson showed us that our estimate of the speed of light was wrong. Dr. W. D. Coolidge demonstrated the wonders of his new cathode-ray tube. Several obliging gentlemen proved that there is no ether drift. We know at last that the moon's temperature when the sun shines on it is above the boiling point; the breakfast eggs are a simple matter on Luna. The world 'heard' the 'death whisper'—sound-waves 300,000 to the minute and too short to be audible, which killed little animals and plants. A German scientist made certain bacteria, previously beyond the reach of the microscope, visible by coating them with gold. A Frenchman invented a carbureter which vaporized non-inflammable gasoline. The germ of Peruvian fever was isolated by Drs. Noguchi and Battistini of the Rockefeller Institute. The sound of a single atom of radium was broadcast, startling the most hardened fans. Finally, Dr. Pupin suggested that static and its brother ills might be 'electrical messages sent to us by the activities of our sun.'"

The Prohibition question was most acute during the recently ended year. Norway rejected Prohibition. Ontario, the most important dry Province of Canada, voted to substitute liquor sales under government control for the existing Prohibitory law. Referendums involving Prohibition were held in eight of our States, and in five of them the voters indicated impatience with the existing Prohibition laws.

TOPICS IN BRIEF

(An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press")

The height of irony is to give father a billfold for Christmas.—*El Paso Times.*

Modern woman's fondest wish is to be weighed and found wanting.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

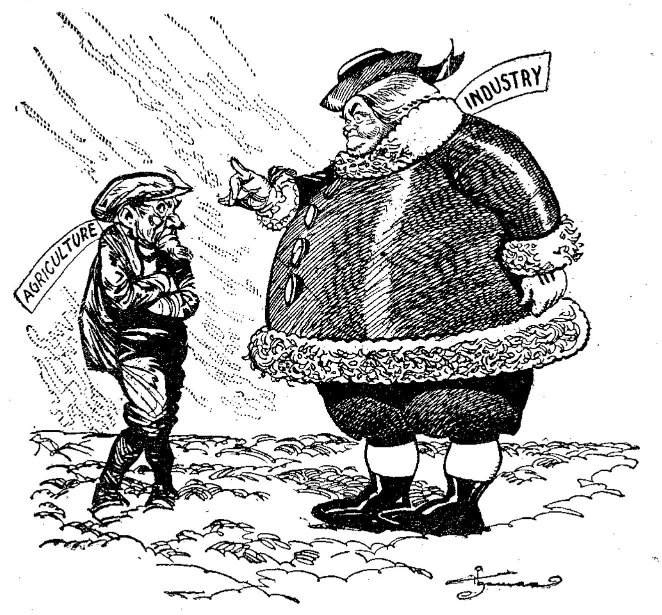
If we were Colonel Smith we should wear a copper-seated toga to Washington.—*Chicago Daily News.*

Our big cities aren't shooting too many people. They're just shooting the wrong people.—*El Paso Times.*

In protecting our interests in Nicaragua, it behooves us also to look after our principles.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

In this day of feminine bandits, there's no better protection than a tame mouse in your pocket.—*Austin American.*

To illustrate the man's uncanny popularity, it is discovered that more votes were cast for Vare in five Philadelphia precincts than there were registered voters.—*Detroit News.*



YOU NAUGHTY BOY, NOT TO BELIEVE IN SANTA CLAUS

—Thomas in the Detroit *News.*

If a man owns an automobile it doesn't prove that he has money. It only proves that he had money.—*El Paso Times.*

It brings a little comfort to reflect that the ten-inch gun is still too heavy for handy use by bootlegger and hijacker gangs.—*Boston Herald.*

It is estimated that only 3 per cent. of all premonitions of war are felt by persons who have nothing to sell a Government.—*Detroit News.*

Forty-two Columbia University professors have signed a petition for the reduction of war debts, and every European observer will have to admit that Columbia certainly has a happy faculty.—*Life.*

With the Navy doing the work of the State Department in Nicaragua, and with the Army doing the spy work for the Prohibition agents in New York, new courses of study should be prescribed at West Point and Annapolis.—*New York Evening World.*

Maine sardine canners have voted a million dollars for advertising in the next three years, but not one cent for more commodious quarters for the sardine.—*Detroit News.*

Mme. Germaine Cassagnac-Very of Paris says 1927 skirts will be shorter than ever. This will leave what is known in arithmetic as an improper fraction.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Now that the newspapers have statistically proved that most people still believe in God, it might not be bad journalism to send a questionnaire to heaven to see if God still believes in us.—*Life.*

Secretary Mellon speaks rather favorably of the instalment plan of buying, but we often reflect, as we open our mail, that probably Mr. Mellon has not had much actual experience.—*Ohio State Journal.*

The Constitution requires that Congressional districts be reapportioned after each census, but Congress and the President have about decided to let this matter slide until 1930. No human being will suffer any injustice by the delay—only city people.—*The New Yorker.*

One thing, among others, which we have always admired Vice-President Dawes for is that he never even hinted that some conscienceless Democrat had put a sleeping-powder in his coffee on that historic occasion—not that we wish to suggest anything in the line of future policy to conscienceless Democrats.—*Ohio State Journal.*

Skirt, once a common noun, has become a mere abbreviation.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

A practical joke is one that makes The Literary Digest column.—*El Paso Times.*

Organized baseball seems to be having a hard time ridding the diamond of its flaws.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

"Talking over the heads of the people" means no more than an inability to talk clearly.—*Publishers Syndicate.*

A good many people seem to think the political plum tree grows better after grafting.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

Philadelphia started out to sell the Sesquicentennial to the world and ended by buying it herself.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Angora, the capital of Turkey, has passed an ordinance against "uncivilized noises." That won't get her anywhere—the civilized kind are worse.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

The "czar" in baseball, as elsewhere, is the bird who can push his dollar through the ticket window, or not.—*Detroit News.*

An appraisal of the Wrigley fortune shows that the U. S. mint is not the only one which is making money.—*Brunswick (Ga.) Pilot.*

Farming isn't the only occupation in which overproduction cheapens the product. There's lawmaking.—*Wichita Falls Record-News.*

We are assured that the poison in holiday liquor is not instantaneous in effect. It should at least spare us until after March 15, or how can we pay our income taxes?—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Secretary Mellon thinks the public should finance a United States $100,000,000 rum plant with the understanding that it is to get none of the product. The Secretary is a better financier than psychologist.—*New York Evening World.*

The rubber growers do not want to make the Philippines independent. They prefer to have the Philippines make them that way.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

Too bad the Nicaraguan Liberals have withdrawn from El Bluff. It sounds like just the town for a Central American revolution.—*New York Evening Post.*

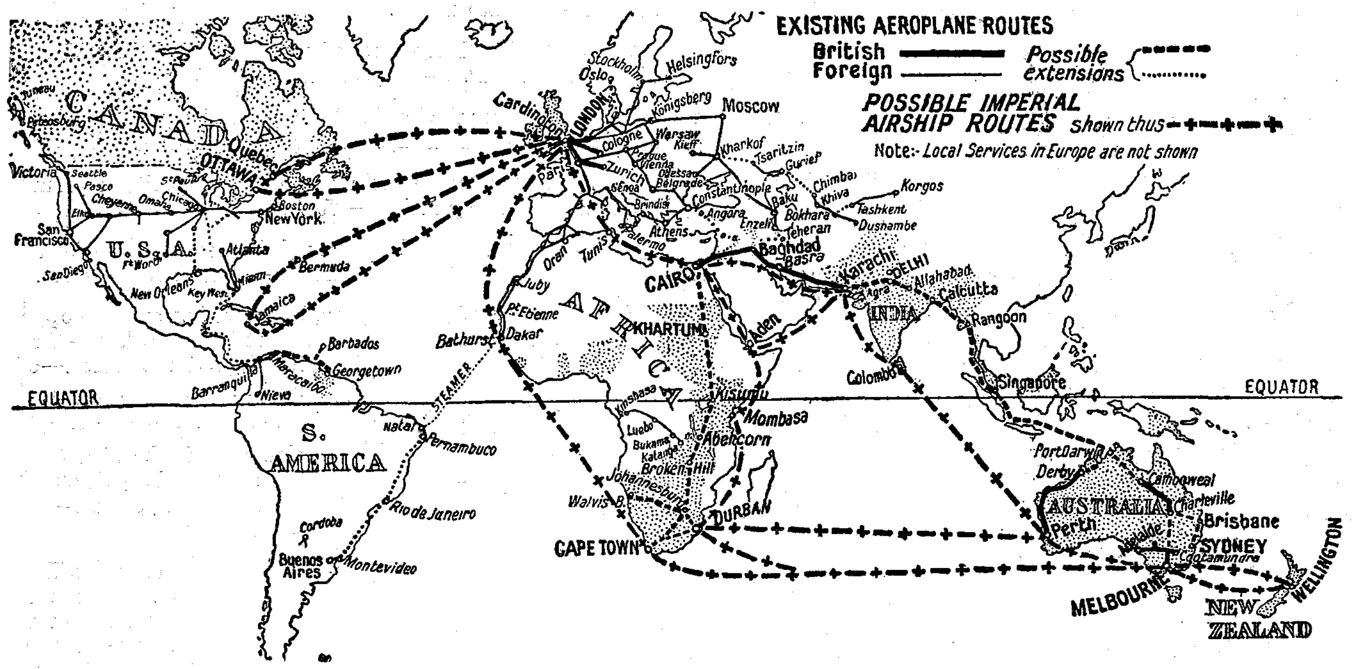
Our girls have made a great deal of progress in the matter of calling a spade a spade, but we notice the dyed rabbit fur coat is still generally referred to by the owner as beaverette or sealine.—*Ohio State Journal.*

Economic expert who says the cost of your house should not exceed twice the amount of your assured annual income thus puts over a fine bit of propaganda for some tent and awning company.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

Londoners are thankful that a sky-scraper like the proposed 110-story Larkin tower would be impossible in their town. We appreciate their feeling about this, yet no sky in our wide acquaintance needs scraping as much as London's.—*The New Yorker.*

Of course there may be no connection between the two incidents—but it does seem odd that the announcement of Mussolini's tax on Italian bachelors should have been followed so closely by the report of Crown Prince Humbert's engagement to Princess Ileana.—*Life.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT


EXISTING AEROPLANE ROUTES
British
Foreign
Possible extensions
POSSIBLE IMPERIAL AIRSHIP ROUTES shown thus
Note:- Local Services in Europe are not shown
CANADA
OTTAWA
Quebec
Victoria
Seattle
Pasco
Cheyenne
Omaha
Chicago
Boston
New York
San Francisco
U. S. A.
San Diego
Ft. Worth
Atlanta
New Orleans
Key West
Miami
Bermuda
Jamaica
Barbados
Georgetown
Barranquilla
Maracaibo
Nieve
EQUATOR
S. AMERICA
Natal
Pernambuco
Rio de Janeiro
Cordoba
Buenos Aires
Montevideo
Cardington
LONDON
Paris
Stockholm
Oslo
Helsingfors
Konigsberg
Moscow
Cologne
Warsaw
Kiev
Kharkof
Tsaritzin
Guriev
Prague
Vienna
Odessa
Zurich
Belgrade
Genoa
Brindisi
Constantinople
Angora
Athens
Palermo
Tunis
Oran
Juby
P. Etienne
Dakar
Bathurst
STEAMER
AFRICA
CAIRO
KHARTUM
Aden
Kisumu
Mombasa
Kinshasa
Luebo
Bukama
Katanga
Broken Hill
Abercorn
Johannesburg
Walvis B.
DURBAN
CAPE TOWN
Baku
Chimbai
Khiva
Bokhara
Tashkent
Korgos
Dushambe
Enzeli
Teheran
Baghdad
Basra
Karachi
DELHI
Agra
Allahabad
Calcutta
INDIA
Rangoon
Colombo
Singapore
EQUATOR
Port Darwin
Derby
Camooweal
Charleville
AUSTRALIA
Perth
Adelaide
Brisbane
SYDNEY
Cootamundra
MELBOURNE
NEW ZEALAND
WELLINGTON

From the London *Times*

BRITISH EXISTING AND PROPOSED IMPERIAL AIR ROUTES

All parts of the British Empire will be reached by airships, of which two, as part of an experimental program, are under construction. Each will be able to carry 100 passengers, with luggage and ten tons of mail.

THE BRITISH PREFER AIRSHIPS

AIRSHIPS, NOT AIRPLANES, for peace purposes are to be Britain's aircraft for intercommunication among its possessions all over the world, and some English journals gravely question the wisdom of this decision, especially in view of the fact that Germany's peace policy now is to concentrate on giant airplanes. In the official report of the Air Ministry on Imperial air communications, it is related that at present Britain is constructing two new airships as part of an experimental program, and each of them is to be capable of carrying 100 passengers with luggage and ten tons of mail. The accommodations on board, we are told, will include sleeping-cabins of two or four berths, promenade decks, lounges, a smoking-room and a dining-room to seat fifty persons at a time. The Air Ministry's report is described as "the most comprehensive review of civil aviation ever prepared by any country," and covers the civil air activities of the world. It is said to "reflect the highest credit upon the young Department over which Sir Samuel Hoare presides" Among the conclusions reached, according to the London *Westminster Gazette*, are the following:

> "Regular airplane services are a proved method of fast transport, and are improving and expanding.
>
> "France, Germany, and the United States have achieved considerable air-transport development. The first Imperial airplane services are in course of organization.
>
> "Tho the large airship is not yet a proved instrument of regular transport, airships have demonstrated their capacity to make long continuous flights, carrying relatively heavy loads.
>
> "Contract speed is seventy miles an hour at a height of 5,000 feet, and the airships must be able to fly 4,000 miles, with a normal commercial load, without refueling.
>
> "One of the problems still being studied is the recovery of water from the airships' exhaust gases.
>
> "A heavy-oil engine is also being developed, so that there will be no need of petrol as an engine fuel. This would reduce the risk of fire.
>
> "It is calculated that at a speed of fifty miles an hour airship services from the United Kingdom to the following places would save many days:

To	*Days Saved*
Egypt	3½
Bombay	10
Perth	17
South Africa	13½
Canada	3½

> "Meteorological investigation of the area of the route has already resulted in the collection of special meteorological knowledge which will enable the experimental flights to be made with a greater prospect of safety and success than would otherwise have been possible."

The London *Daily Telegraph* advises us that in the section of the Air Ministry's report devoted to airships there is a mass of information of a sort of which comparatively little has been heard since the war concentrated the attention of experts and of the public upon airplane development. We are told that the Imperial Conference's Subcommittee was convinced that the airship has "great potentialities," and that the reliability of that form of air transport has been seriously underestimated owing to the effects produced by a very few disasters. *The Daily Telegraph* continues:

> "These, it is pointed out, bear a quite insignificant relation to the general record of airship performance; it is mentioned, for instance, that in the four years before the war German airships—of a design far inferior to those of to-day—carried 42,000 passengers in 2,000 flights without a single mishap. In recent years the airship has proved itself in long-distance flying over the African tropics and the American subtropics, as well as over the North Polar region. The Air Ministry is convinced of the great possibilities of airship transport as linking together the airplane systems which it looks to see established throughout the Empire, and extremely interesting details are given of the work proceeding upon the two vessels now being built by the Ministry and by the

Airship Guarantee Company respectively. Their construction is based upon researches and experiments which insure that they will be in a class far superior in reliability and general performance to anything that has hitherto taken the air in this country or elsewhere. By the time that they are completed, moreover, the scientific investigation of atmospheric conditions on the long routes, which has been some time in progress at the Air Ministry and the Meteorological Office, will have produced a body of systematized information and an atlas of weather-charts such as has never yet been at the disposal of airship captains."

Referring to the two airships now under construction, the report itself says:

"It remains to finish the ships, to overcome the mechanical difficulties of the heavy-oil engine, to finish the sheds and masts, to establish the meteorological and wireless organization, to carry out the home trials, and to fly the two airships to India and back. When this experimental program has been successfully completed there can be no doubt that airship design and construction will have been placed upon an entirely new and practical basis."

By that time, remarks the London *Daily Telegraph*, that is to say, in 1928 or 1929, it is likely that the meeting of the Imperial Air Conference will be at hand and the whole subject of air communications for the Empire will be opened for discussion and for the laying down of a definite and detailed program of developments in the light of new experience and an increased general recognition of the immense advantages to be gained. The London *Times* notes that the report gives particulars of a special division of the Meteorological Office, which was established in 1925 to study the England-India route, and it tells us that:

"Some idea of the detail involved is given by the fact that monthly summaries and charts of the upper winds over the Mediterranean, the Middle East, and Iraq involve using data from thirty stations and the classification of some 120,000 individual readings. A detailed examination is being made of the monthly distribution of thunder-storms, employing up to the present observations at some 550 stations over a period of years, in some cases more than fifty, and in two cases 100. This is then plotted for each day of the month on a basis of the frequency of thunder-storms at any given station in terms of ten years. Work has now begun on the preparation of a series of daily weather-charts, one for each day of the year, and in its initial form each chart exhibits on an average 4,000 meteorological facts relating to some 750 observing stations.

"The object of these charts is to study in the light of past experience the actual weather conditions which may be encountered during individual flights, and an example of how the facts shown therein would influence an airship is given. The route taken is from England to Egypt, and it is shown that on the first section to the Mediterranean, the airship by following a longer but less disturbed route, has gained eighty nautical miles in point of time and has avoided a squally area and contrary winds. Taking then a route by Malta, the airship would have avoided further serious bad weather and adverse winds and would have covered a total distance to Ismailia of 2,350 nautical miles in thirty-seven and one-half hours (assuming an air speed of sixty-five knots), at an average speed over the ground of sixty-two and three-quarters knots.

"The Memorandum indicates that a complete series of charts for each month of the year is required for the whole area of the route, and then they require to be produced in atlas form for the use of airship navigators. Meteorological arrangements on similar lines have now been started for the whole route to India, but a great many arrangements remain to be made."

Noting that the report of the Air Ministry contains a record of world aviation in the past, *The Times* calls attention to its "most interesting section of all," the gradual development of the British policy which has resulted in the present program of two 5,000,000 cubic feet capacity ships definitely built for the commercial operation on Empire routes, and it says:

"'A policy of scientific caution, holding considerations of prudence and safety to be of paramount importance,' was decided upon, and two airships were ordered to be built, one by the Air Ministry and the other by the Airship Guarantee Company, to insure competition in design and provide 'that a purely accidental failure of one ship should not terminate the whole program.' The progress of fundamental research is explained, starting with the position at the end of the war, when it was clear that the German methods were empirical to a degree which no longer persisted in other branches of aeronautical engineering. Important theoretical investigations were then undertaken by the Aeronautical Research Committee into, first, the forces acting on the airship in flight, and second, on the distribution of the strains and stresses in the structure of the airships set up by those air forces and by the static forces imposed by the loading of the airship."

The London *Morning Post* is very doubtful about airships and quotes the "greatest expert in airship construction in Germany," Mr. Engberding, as saying that England had no airship experience worth mentioning before the war, and even now is much behind in that respect. He referred to the accidents that had attended English airship construction, according to this newspaper, and alleged that most of the early experience England had obtained was the result of purchasing the knowledge and patents of other countries, particularly of France and Germany. But this German expert is said to have declared also that practical experience can not be purchased, and as to patents they are rarely of a great value unless accompanied by the information born of the experience which would enable them to be properly exploited. Says the Aeronautical Correspondent of *The Morning Post:*

"The Germans, who have more practical experience of the design, construction and operation of large airships than any other country in the world, are turning to the heavier-than-air craft. They see in the huge sea-going airplane the successor to the ocean-liner. Their most famous designers are intent upon plans for larger and larger machines.

"It is true that the Germans are building a new Zeppelin, but for most of their long regular air lines they expect to employ airplanes. They have appreciated that long-distance passengers must have room to move about, and that sufficient room can be given them in seaplanes or flying boats.

"It may not be possible to give passengers in an airplane the same space as they would have in an airship. But it is almost certainly possible to give them that space in a seaplane.

"The size of a hydroairplane is not limited by airdromes or by the need for supporting a great weight on wheels and tail skid. The hydroairplane can, therefore, be built big enough to give its passengers adequate comfort for long journeys.

"There is no reason why the much-vaunted lounges, dining-rooms, and promenades which are to be included in the airships now building should not be embodied in very large hydroairplanes.

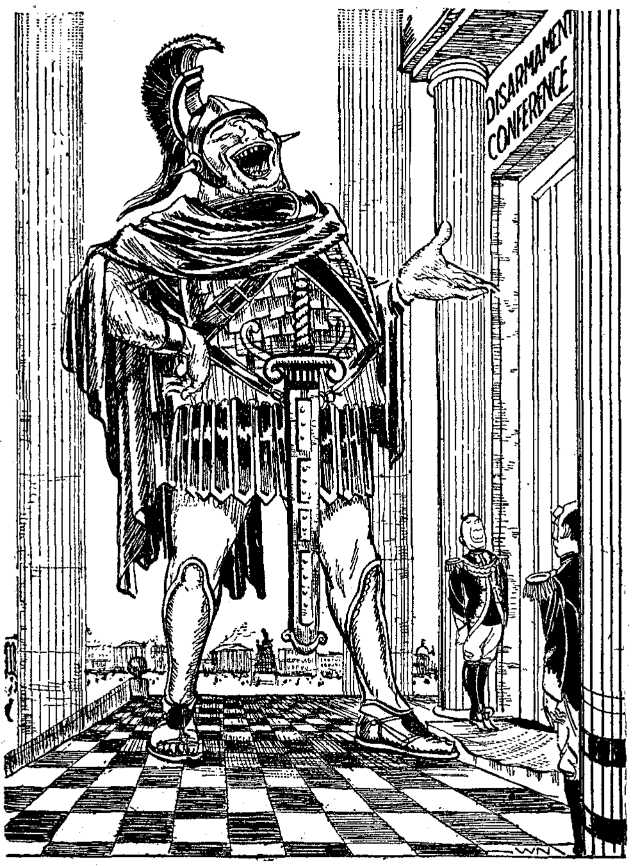
"The British airship experiment is one of the most courageous that has been attempted in aviation. At the same time it is an experiment, and it is important that the large hydroairplane should not be neglected. Especially is this so since many airmen believe that the hydroairplane and not the airship is destined to be the long-distance air vehicle of the future."

Editorially *The Morning Post* points out that the whole vast project for Imperial intercommunication by airships depends for its realization first of all upon the capacity of the airship to make the flights with certainty, and above all with safety to officers, men and passengers, and this daily adds:

"We are obliged to remark that the capacity of the airship has not yet been proved. Whether or not it is possible to design the kind of airship required is even now a matter of opinion. It is worth noting, moreover, that the German designers, who are familiar with the power and performance of the airship, and who, as we recently showed, are resolved to make Germany the first aerial nation in the world, are turning their attention, not to the development of the airship but to the improvement of the flying boat equipped for long flights. Indeed, the apparent neglect of the seaplane by the Air Ministry is a little difficult to understand. In his notable flight to Australia and back, Sir Alan Cobham demonstrated the advantages of choosing routes passing as far as possible over water. At the same time, the Air Ministry admits that the airship is largely dependent upon meteorological conditions, and that its pilot must beware of running into foul weather. The only long airplane route projected is from Cairo to Karachi, which is to be opened in January, and which it is proposed eventually to extend to Australia. At present the two airships now being built are in the early stages of construction. Until these vessels have been put through their trials it is obviously impossible to express any opinion upon their merits."

ARMS AND THE NATIONS

AN ATTEMPT TO PROHIBIT WAR was made in the first flush of League enthusiasm, but the rejection of the Geneva Protocol, we are told, was due to the common-sense reflection that so long as human nature remains warlike, man will fight, conventions, treaties, and protocols notwithstanding. If this is so, asks a writer in the London *Outlook*, is it not better to arm? In discussing the "dream of disarmament" he maintains that a democracy whose battles will be fought for it by the small, professional armies which limitation of armaments will bring into existence is not in the least likely to be more cautious and level-headed than a democracy the majority of whose members will themselves be involved in the struggle. This contributor to *The Outlook*, Harold Stannard, goes on to say:



"LAUGH WHILE YOU CAN, YOU BIG STIFF!"

—*The Bulletin* (Glasgow).

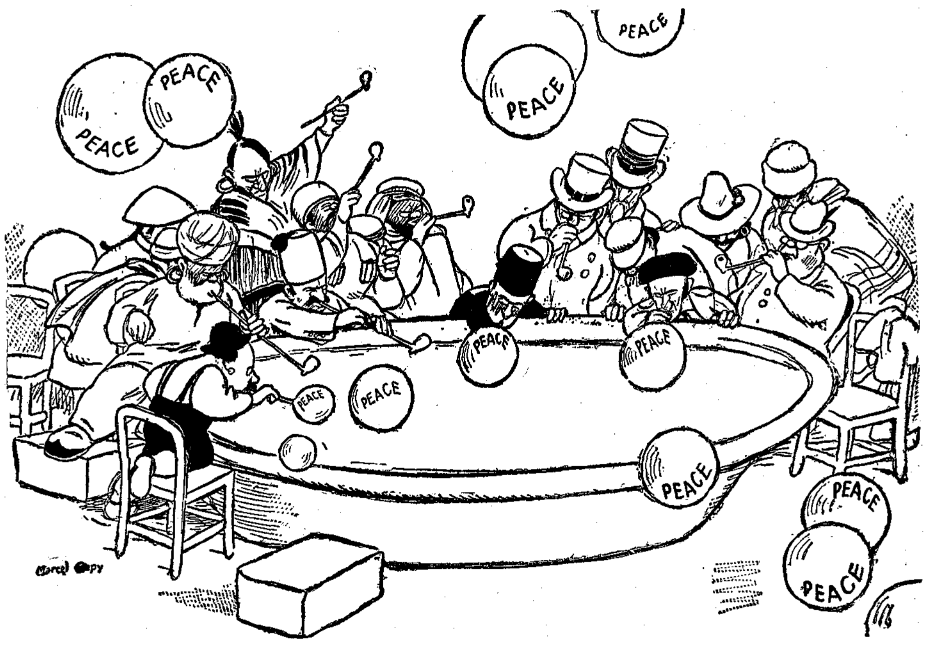
"The truth seems to be that armaments do not necessarily either produce or prevent wars, because the real causes of wars lie deeper. In the future as in the past peoples will be possest by what is now called a war psychology. Given this attitude of mind, armaments are something of a safety-valve. A nation ready to fight to-day is diverted to equipping itself for a possible fight to-morrow. Late in the 'eighties, for example, Lord Salisbury declared that circumstances pointed to the outbreak of war in Europe at an early date. His prophecy proved false; but the British Naval Defense Act, for which he was himself responsible, had a good deal to do with its falsification.

"The position is altered, however, when armaments have been developed on such a scale that their purpose can no longer be felt to be purely defensive, when a nation's sense of might and of instant readiness is so strong as to support the idea of a preventive war to be carried on in the enemy's country. When armaments have grown to these dimensions—as was the case in Europe during the decade before the war—they no longer serve to relieve war psychology. On the contrary, they intensify it and there is established a vicious circle in which the whole machinery of the State is used to stimulate a one-sided patriotism demanding immense armaments which minister in their turn to the spirit which produced them."

From such a circle there is no escape except war, according to Mr. Stannard, who avers that the war itself revealed further possibilities of evil. Till 1914, he tells us, some sort of opposition was felt to exist between the ordinary routine of civil life and the constant improvements in the war machine, but during the war this contrast was obliterated. Branch after branch of national industry was transmuted, he recalls, until the whole productive energy of States was diverted into the prosecution of the war, and he continues:

"There can be no doubt that, if the present reaction against war is allowed to exhaust itself, the competition in armaments will begin afresh and will begin where it ended in 1918. Instead of specific draft for military purposes being made upon the capacities and resources of a people, the whole sum of national activities in time of peace will be so directed as to admit of their ready conversion to the needs of war. Even in 1914, the war machine became ungovernable at the last. What will the consequences be when there is nothing which even pretends to govern it, when a nation is so organized that it may switch over from peace to war as easily as a motor-car changes gear when it climbs a hill?

"These are the considerations which should have weight with minds aware that the agony of the war-years will soon be forgotten and that the present settlement of Europe provides ample material for future conflicts. For this generation, at any rate, the insurance theory of armaments is invalid. Armaments, as we must needs think of them nowadays, are not a check on war but an actual form of war, are, indeed, the deadliest because the most comprehensive form of war conceivable. Better surely that in a moment of crisis men should rush into battle with sticks and spades than that they should spend their lives in shaping convertible weapons. Disarmament, as we may live to learn, will bring its own risks; but if carried out, as the Geneva decisions make it possible, with good-will and with guaranties against suspicions, it will at least avoid that certainty of bloodshed involved in the conception of universal armament which we have inherited from the war."



A FRENCH VIEW OF THE NATIONS PEACE DREAM

"Let's hope the bubbles don't burst!" —*Cyrano* (Paris).

DENMARK'S SOCIALIST REVERSAL

TESTED AND FOUND WANTING after two years of opportunity, it is alleged, the Stauning Socialist Cabinet of Denmark was rejected by the Danish people, who voted in favor of a Conservative Government at the national elections in December. It was a costly experiment, remarks the Paris *Temps*, which particularly inveighs against the policy of total disarmament that Denmark's Socialist Government had sponsored. If total disarmament had been adopted, it would have not only left Denmark defenseless, says this Paris newspaper, but would have made her unable to fulfil her treaty obligations with regard to the marine area around her shores. The *Temps* advises us further that the Stauning Ministry kept itself in power only through the support of the Radical group in the Folketing, which after all only assured it of a majority of two votes over the other parties when united, and we read:

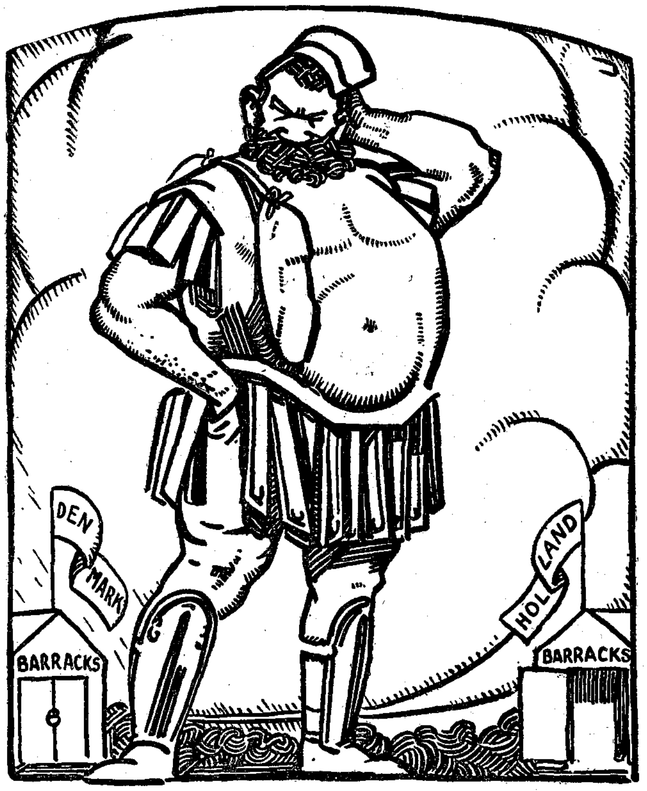
> "With this feeble majority the Stauning Cabinet endeavored to carry out as far as possible a strictly Socialist program. Denmark is suffering under the burdens imposed by legislation that gives considerable aid to social works. As the too sudden revalorization of the Danish crown brought about an economic and financial crisis which had profound reverberations in the nation's activities—which has happened in most of the countries where money was reestablished prematurely at a gold parity—the Socialist Government endeavored to meet the necessities of the moment by an expedient as vain as it was brutal. In order to keep salaries high it proposed to lay a general tax on capital, which should serve to subsidize certain private industries imperiled in the economic crisis. Despite their complaisance the Radicals did not dare to follow the Stauning Cabinet on this road."

In the Danish press it is recorded that the Socialist vote in the election was reduced from 497,000 to 469,000 and the Radical Left vote from 166,000 to 150,000. The vote of the Conservative party, we are told further, rose from 242,000 to 280,000 and that of the Lefts from 362,000 to 378,000. The Copenhagen *Nationaltidende* (Cons.) declares the victory to be the greatest that Danish Conservatism has "won in this age," and adds that the Socialists have reaped the harvest of Mr. Stauning's "hopeless government." This newspaper also professes its belief that the Radical Lefts have been wiped out as a political party. The Copenhagen *Socialdemokraten*, organ of the Socialist party, concedes the severity of the defeat, and charges the Radicals with having betrayed the Socialists. But this newspaper asserts optimistically that before very long the Socialists will form a new government based on a safe party majority and "free from alliances with faithless supporters."

The economic crisis of Denmark was so serious, it appears from the Danish press, that King Christian undertook to form a government made up of members of all political parties, but this project failed, and so the King asked the leader of the Central Left, Mr. Madsen Mygdal, to form a Cabinet, which he succeeded in doing. We read further that the new Premier is a farmer who for a number of years has played an important part in Danish politics. He is considered a very strong man, altho outside his party press there seems to be considerable disappointment with his selection of members for his Cabinet. Yet it is conceded that his Finance Minister, Mr. Nergaard, is a man of experience, and he is remembered as having been the head of the Left Cabinet in 1924. The Copenhagen *Politiken*, organ of the Radical party, reminds us that during the election campaign the Lefts were insistent that a strong government should be formed. Now, it goes on to say, this is a minority government which sets out on its dangerous voyage without being sure of a following strong enough to make certain its safe arrival. Similarly critical is the Copenhagen *Socialdemokraten*, which compares the new Cabinet to "thin coffee" and adds that it consists mainly of "the old guard" which two years ago the voters rejected most decisively.

Yet even the Conservative press seem somewhat reserved in their comment on the Ministry, as, for instance, the Copenhagen *Nationaltidende*, which admits the political strength of the Cabinet but questions whether its administrative capacity is on the same level. Says the Copenhagen *Berlingske Tidende:*

> "Some of the names in the new Cabinet suggest possibilities of effective cooperation with the Conservatives in general politics and also a certain degree of industrial cooperation. But the total impression is vague, and we would emphasize the fact that in its very formation the Cabinet ignored the plank in the Conservative platform which demanded a new parliamentary majority based on a Left-Conservative alliance. Such a majority was actually produced in the elections, but the Madsen Mygdal Cabinet was not constituted on the basis of that majority, and consequently not with the view of following a fixt majority policy."



DENMARK AND DISARMAMENT

MARS: "Oh, well, I don't think Denmark will put me out of business as long as so many others think of me kindly."

—*De Notenkraker* (Amsterdam).

On the other hand, the press of the Left party seem to rejoice over the new Cabinet as being a strong one, containing exceptionally able and experienced statesmen who are qualified to handle the affairs of State soundly and prudently. The Danish people are urged by these organs to feel assured that there are chances that Denmark under her new Government will be liberated from the economic crisis under which she has labored.

Of the position of the parties in the Folketing the Copenhagen correspondent of the London *Times* writes:

> "Fifty-three Socialists (a loss of two seats), forty-seven Liberals (a gain of two seats), thirty Conservatives (a gain of three seats), sixteen Radicals (a loss of four seats), one German (as before), and two of the new Righteous State party.
>
> "The surprize of the election is that the Righteous State party won two seats on a program which included the social and fiscal doctrines of Henry George. The most striking feature was the complete failure of the new 'Autonomist' party in the Slesvig districts, a failure which made it possible for the Germans to reelect their representative and to raise the aggregate number of votes from 7,715 to 10,478. Otherwise the election shows that the Socialists are still advancing in the provincial towns and in the suburbs of Copenhagen, that the Liberals are regaining some of the ground lost in 1924, and that the Conservatives are recovering after their protracted political eclipse. The paradox of the present electoral system is shown by the fact that tho the Socialists gained 27,522 votes they lost two seats."

RUSSIA'S NEW MARRIAGE LAW

THE SPECTACLE OF A NATION seeking a satisfactory law of marriage through an infinite number of debates all over the country, and with, if anything in the way of prejudice, an inclination to look suspiciously at tradition, is extraordinarily interesting. This is the impression of an authority on Russia in considering the country's new marriage law which became operative January first of this year, but he tells us at the same time that it seems clear that the new law thus arrived at is not likely to stand long without revision. In the Manchester *Guardian* this informant, Arthur Ransome, recalls that about thirteen months ago a project for a revised version of the law concerning marriage was brought before the All-Russian Central Executive Committee. But it was received with such a storm of criticism, particularly from the peasant women delegates, that it was temporarily dropt, he tells us, while the whole country was invited to discuss it. We read then:

> "There have been over six thousand debates on the subject in the villages, and an enormous number of meetings, lectures, and staged disputes in the towns. The Commissariat of Justice analyzed the enormous mass of widely varying resolutions passed at these meetings, and brought before the All-Russian Executive Committee a form of the projected law revised in the light of the opinions exprest in town and country. The Commissar of Justice introduced it. It was supported by Krylenko. There was much variety of opinion about it even among the Communists. The Chief Justice attacked some of its clauses. Larin attacked others. Ryazanov wanted to have it shelved again. After a lively debate it was handed over for further revision to a committee. In its final form it was brought forward again and passed, not unanimously but by a large majority."

The former Soviet marriage law, it seems, recognized only civil marriage, yet altho church marriage was without juridical significance it was not forbidden, and the use of ceremonies of any kind in connection with marriage was left to the discretion of the persons immediately concerned. A civil marriage in Russia was simply a matter of registration, we are told, and divorce might be obtained by agreement or at the request of either party. Continuing to speak of marriage before the new law came into effect, Mr. Ransome says:

> "Divorce was not based on guilt. Marriage did not bring about a legal community of goods. Husband and wife retained their own. The most important point in Soviet marriage law was probably the refusal to penalize children for the action of their parents. No distinction in law was made between legitimate and illegitimate birth. Kursky tried to emphasize the differences between Soviet law and 'Bourgeois' law. The Chief Justice laughed at him for this, pointing out that there is nothing Communist in these laws.
>
> "It might have been thought that the law as it stood made marriage a partnership so easily dissoluble as to leave no reasons for omitting registration. There are approximately eleven divorces a year for every 10,000 of the population. However, one of the reasons that made a revision of the law desirable was the enormous number of 'de facto' unregistered 'marriages.' Kursky put the number at approximately 70,000. A man and a woman lived together, pooled their earnings, brought up their children together, were known to all their friends as a married couple, but did not go to the registry office to turn their union into a registered marriage. Many such unions had as much stability as the registered marriages. Many of them came to an end after a time, and as they had begun without registration they ended without formal divorce. The object of revision of the law is to give legal protection to the children of such marriages and to the weaker party in case of their dissolution. It codifies what has already become a practise of the courts. Its object is to afford better protection to women by making it clear that an unregistered marriage is as serious a material responsibility as a registered."

The discussions a year ago, it is said, showed not only that there was much dissatisfaction with the projected new marriage law but also that a great many people agreed that the old law needed revision. Broadly speaking, observes Mr. Ransome, the peasants wanted it narrowed and the towns wanted it widened. As a matter of fact, he relates, the courts in the Russian republic have for some time been going further than the law in giving protection to the weaker side in "unregistered marriages," and he adds:

> "Other republics have gone their own way. In White Russia the only marriage recognized is one that has been registered. In the Ukraine a new law has been passed which allows either of two persons living together in 'de facto' marriage to declare the existence of such marriage and to register it. The other party is given a month in which to dispute the fact, and if this is not done is considered legally married. A man may thus be married in his absence, and it is easy to imagine how it may happen that he is married without knowing anything about it. This is, perhaps, not so serious as it might seem, but it would at least put him to the trouble of going to the registry office to declare a divorce. In a State that includes so many different races as the Soviet Union uniformity of laws concerning sexual relations is impossible, but it was urged in Moscow that it should at least be possible to go to Kharkov without the risk of being married against one's will. The point may be raised at the next session of the Executive Committee of the Union, tho I doubt if in such a matter the Union Committee can bring pressure to bear on its constituent States. The law now passed will, however, be operative in nineteen-twentieths of the whole area of the Soviet territory."

The new law, Mr. Ransome advises us, begins with the statement that "registration of marriage is established both in the interests of the State and the public, and with the object of facilitating the protection of the personal and property rights and interests of spouses and children." It goes on to state that this protection is extended in the same degree to unregistered unions, but that the onus of proving the existence of such unions lies upon the persons claiming protection, and we read:

> "The sole advantage of registration seems to be that it is in itself a sufficient proof of marriage. During the discussions in the Executive Committee many delegates raised the question of the marriageable age, which at present is eighteen for men and sixteen for women. These were the marriageable ages before the Revolution. The new law leaves the marriageable age for men unchanged and raises that for women to eighteen. One clause in the new law states that when husband or wife moves from one place to another, the other need not follow. A woman delegate indignantly protested: 'Is this necessary in the tenth year of the Revolution? Surely it is clear that we live in a time when each person can live where he or she wishes without regard to the wishes of some one else. It appears that there are still persons who hold that a wife must follow her husband. That, Comrades, is too much!' The new law tries to consider the future of the race by making it obligatory on persons registering a marriage to make a signed declaration that they are mutually assured of the state of their health, 'in particular with regard to venereal, mental, and tuberculous disease.' This provision may, however, in practise result only in increasing the number of unregistered marriages."

As to a revision of the new marriage law, Mr. Ransome remarks that a certain impermanence in it is not unnatural in a country which has passed through a tremendous upheaval and is still undergoing rapid change, and he adds:

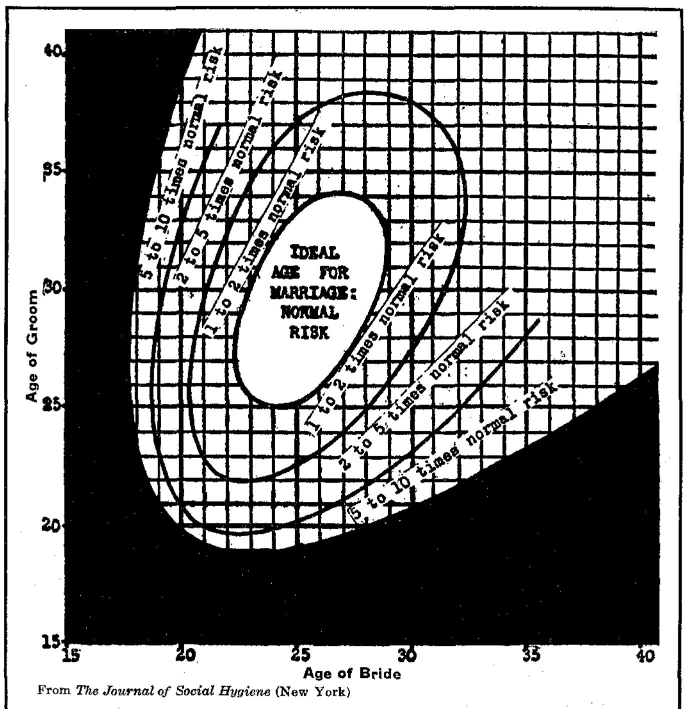
> "The Commissar of Internal Affairs, Bieloborodov, was alone in referring to the numerical relations between the sexes in Russia. The census of 1920, he said, brought to light a very remarkable fact. Of persons who were then from thirty to thirty-nine 43 per cent. were men and 57 per cent. were women, whereas of persons between twenty and twenty-nine there was only one man to every two women. In the younger generation as in the older this extraordinary disproportion (due to war and its results) did not exist. One vital factor in the relations between the sexes in Russia will therefore change within the next few years."

The most important feature of Russia's new marriage law, according to some, is its recognition of the legal rights of the common-law wife, who hitherto has been at a disadvantage in claiming support for herself and a share in the family property in the event of a separation.

SCIENCE · AND · INVENTION

THE AGE OF HAPPY BRIDES AND GROOMS

THE IDEAL AGE FOR MARRIAGE is about 29 for the groom and 24 for the bride; deviations of four years on either side for the groom, or of two years for the bride, make no appreciable difference. Marriages in which the bride is under 21, or the groom under 24, become rapidly more dangerous as younger ages are considered; marriages in which either party is 19 or younger are from 10 to 100 times as risky as are marriages at the ideal age; and marriages of persons over 38 are from two to five times as likely to result in domestic difficulties as are marriages at the ideal age. All these things seem to be true, at any rate, in Philadelphia, as indicated by data collected from the Domestic Relations Court and the Marriage License Bureau of that city, we are told by Hornell Hart and Wilmer Shields of Bryn Mawr College, writing in *The Journal of Social Hygiene* (New York). We read:



From *The Journal of Social Hygiene* (New York)

THE "IDEAL" AGES FOR MARRYING

Showing how the chances of "living happily ever after" diminish, and the danger of unhappiness increases, as the contracting parties are older or younger than age here called "ideal." According to the ages of the bride and groom at marriage as indicated by Philadelphia marriage license and Domestic Relations Court records.

"The results have been reduced to graphic form in the accompanying chart. The authors recognize that further researches may require minor changes in the conclusions for Philadelphia, and that studies in other cities may indicate considerable deviations. The conclusions summarized above are, however, based upon 1,000 impartially selected cases, and the laws of probability indicate that the basic conclusions are established too firmly to be explained as being due to chance. The results may be summarized in another way as follows: At the age combinations covered by the white area on the chart, designated as having 'normal risk' of domestic difficulties, 19 per cent. of the marriage licenses were issued; such age combinations applied, however, to only 5 per cent. of the Domestic Relations Court cases. At the age combinations covered by the black area on the chart, only 14 per cent. of the marriage licenses were issued, while 41 per cent. of the Domestic Relations Court cases were at those ages.

"The present study was suggested by the results of an analysis of 100 divorce cases in Cincinnati made some years ago. That study indicated that women who before the age of 20 married men five or more years their seniors, were several times as prone to make subsequent application for divorce as were women 20 years of age or older marrying men more nearly their own age. This hypothesis seemed worth testing further. For this purpose data were tabulated from 500 cases in the Philadelphia Domestic Relations Court and 500 marriage license applications in Philadelphia.

"The court in question handles only cases of domestic difficulty not involving an application for divorce. The cases tabulated were selected at random from those which came to the court for the first time in May and June, 1924. Cases of the following types were excluded from the study: those in which the age of either the man or woman was lacking; those in which the cause of complaint was abandonment of a parent and not trouble between husband and wife; cases in which the object of action related to custody of a child one or both of whose parents were dead; cases in which either the husband or wife was not interviewed; and cases in use at the court at the time of the study.

"One disturbing factor in the data is the fact that couples too young to marry without parental consent in Pennsylvania often take the short trip to Elkton, Maryland, where the law is more slack. In 1922 there were 17,721 marriages in Philadelphia. During the same year 1,581 couples in which the groom gave his residence as Philadelphia were married in Elkton. Of this number, 894, or 56.5 per cent., involved brides who were under twenty years of age. Of the marriages in Philadelphia only 12.4 per cent. involved brides under twenty. In calculating the age distributions of the license couples in the accompanying table, the percentages are based on the licenses in Philadelphia, combined with the licenses issued in Elkton to men giving Philadelphia as their residence."

The interpretation of the data may be somewhat diverse, the authors admit. Two hypotheses seem to them most plausible, either of which is consistent with the statistics. They state these hypotheses as follows:

"First, it may be supposed that premature or delayed marriage is a symptom of permanent character traits which are unfavorable to success in family life. If this is the true explanation, the postponement of marriage until the ideal age would presumably have no important effect on happiness in marriage. The second hypothesis is that the boy or girl under 21 years of age has not had a sufficiently broad experience or has not reached sufficient maturity to select a mate with whom a successful home can be established. If this is the correct interpretation, the postponement of marriage until the woman is 22 and the man 24 years of age would be an extremely important preventive measure looking toward elimination of domestic disaster.

"The authors hope that this study may stimulate similar inquiries in other localities. It is believed that a *prima facie* case has been established for the significance of age at marriage in relation to happiness. Further statistical studies, however, may be expected to refine the conclusions. Still more important is the need for detailed case studies of premature marriages with a view to determining the reasons for their lack of success. If such studies show that immaturity rather than permanent instability is the cause, some such steps as the following are in order:

"1. The facts should be given publicity in high schools and in general among young people in their early teens.

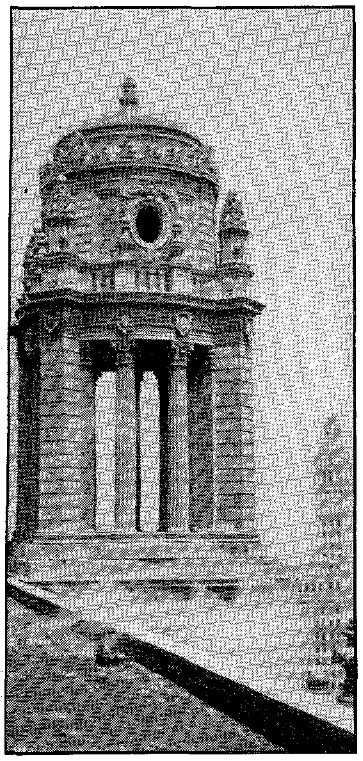
"2. Pastors, physicians, parents, teachers, and others who are in a position to advise young people, should be informed as to the risks of too early marriage, so that they may use their influence to discourage it.

"3. Churches, settlements, clubs, educational institutions, and other agencies dealing with young people in their early twenties should study earnestly the problem of how to promote the wholesome contact of unmarried young women 21 to 27 years of age with unmarried young men 24 to 33 years of age.

"4. The psychological and social conditions most favorable to mating at these ages should be studied by research agencies and the results applied by community organization workers."

TREATING MEN AS WELL AS MACHINES

THE OLD PLAN when a man did not "fit in," was to "fire" him. When a *machine* ran badly, some one tried to find out what the matter was. Employers of modern turn of mind are trying, we are told by Robert W. Bruère, in *The Survey Graphic* (New York), to apply to their personnel the same methods that have made their machinery marvels of perfection, on the idea that the workmen in a factory are quite as well worth study, improvement and adjustment as its machines. The plan does not always work smoothly, he says, but that is because its application to the human elements of production is yet recent. Mr. Bruère illustrates his point in a long article full of interest from which we can quote but a few paragraphs here, by an account of a trip through the Sperry Gyroscope factory. He writes:



Courtesy of *Professional Engineer* (Chicago)

A TANK'S A THING OF BEAUTY

When concealed like this in a tower of the Jewelers Building in Chicago.

"At the end of our tour we came to men who were tooling parts beyond an accuracy of one ten-thousandth of an inch, an accuracy so near absolute evenness that its imperfections eluded standard measuring instruments and could be detected only by fingers of rare tactile delicacy. A man placed in my hand a cylindrical piece of metal four or five inches long, possibly a quarter of an inch in diameter. After three minutes or thereabouts, he told me that my blood heat had raised ripples of a dimension which if rigidly present when the rod was put in place might destroy the scientific worth of the instrument—an octagonal rotor with eight mirrored faces designed to enable a university physicist to test the Einstein theory under laboratory conditions. An essential requirement was that these eight mirrors should whirl at a constant and uniform speed of 32,000 revolutions per minute.

"The thing fascinated me as it obviously thrilled the men who had made it. But our excitements came from different directions. They felt the triumph of their technical arts in the service of scientific exploration. I saw a cue to the *esprit de corps* I had felt in the shops, to the labor policy of the management, to the methods and practises of the personnel department.

"When that rotor, with its eight-mirrored faces made to deflect light as they pursued one another at a speed of 32,000 R. P. M., was put to its factory test, all the mechanics and engineers who had taken part in its making came together to see their finished work. At that moment, they were with Einstein and Michelson following light into the secrets of space; they felt themselves members of the great scientific confraternity; the sense of cumulative mastery over the forces of nature—that sense of man's capacity to control his environment and so to liberate his creative faculties for the shaping of a civilized life—cast glamour about every machine in the shop and touched every process, every workman with dignity.

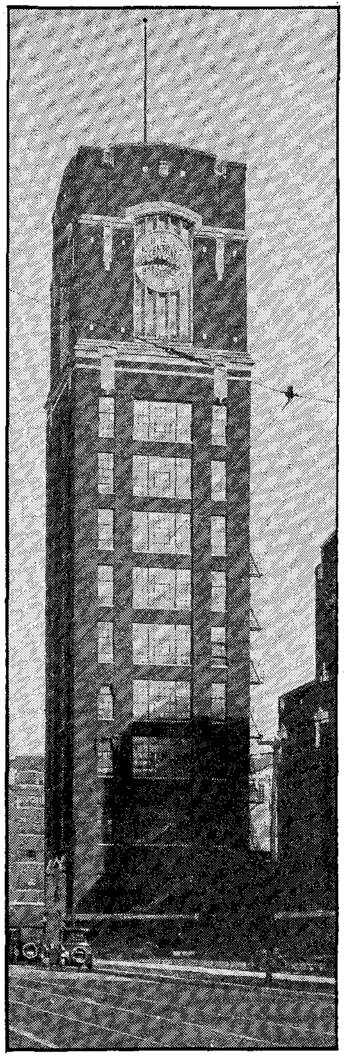
"More exciting to me than these ingenious instruments and the evolutionary vistas they opened was the discovery that the demands they were making upon their makers, as conditions of dependable performance, were compelling the management to apply at least the first crude elements of a scientific technique to the behavior of the human beings in the working force, and to the conditions of their effective association. The machine which man discovered and which threatened to brutalize him, is discovering man to himself.

"The moment one turns from the history of the product to the analysis of human relationships in such an establishment, one finds oneself in a prescientific world. The atmosphere surrounding the relationship between management and men, notwithstanding the generous and humane intentions of the management toward the employees, is subtly suffused with fear, apprehension and uncertainty. The situation arises from the fact that the science of human behavior is still embryonic, that it has not been developed beyond a point at a level with that at which the science of mechanical production had arrived before Frederick W. Taylor began the experiments which resulted in what is universally known as the Taylor system of scientific management.

"The salient impression was that the present form of industrial organization had been determined by scientifically disciplined engineers with prime reference to the demands of the factory's product, delicate instruments of precision, as conditions of their dependable behavior, and that it was these demands that were compelling the management to extend the technique of scientific analysis beyond the behavior of the instruments to the behavior of the human beings in the working force.

"Where, as in the case of the eight-mirrored rotor designed to spin at a uniform speed of 32,000 R. P. M., the dependable behavior of the instrument depends in turn upon the behavior of workmen possest of superlative tactile sensitiveness, the exercise of arbitrary power to force men into reluctant obedience is a hazardous and wasteful procedure.

"Certain members of the management gave thought to the fact that when a gyro-compass fails to perform as a compass should, it is not 'fired' but studied, until the difficulty is understood and understandingly corrected. They decided to approach the resistance of the men in the same spirit. And so in this factory, the machine, which at one moment threatened to involve men in discord and brute conflict, as a condition of dependable behavior compelled the management to the scientific consideration of human behavior—with results which when adequately understood and generalized in the conduct of industrial government will have an even greater effect upon the progress of civilization than the successful application of the gyroscopic principle to the stabilization and steering of ships."



Courtesy of *Professional Engineer* (Chicago)

A STATELY TOWERED TANK

In fact, it's two of them, and an office building too, in Chicago's Central Manufacturing District.

GOOD-LOOKING TANKS—No longer shall water storage tanks disfigure big buildings and spoil the harmony that the architect has labored so long to obtain, says *The Professional Engineer* (New York). Instead, they can be provided in such a way as to aid in the architectural beauty of the structure. We read:

"A good illustration of this is shown in the design of the new Jewelers Building in Chicago. At the four corners of the main part of the building, at the twenty-seventh floor level, are highly ornamental towers supported by colonnades. Concealed in each

From Keystone View Company

A SILENT ARGUMENT FOR BETTER PROTECTION AT GRADE CROSSINGS

Wreckage of a bootlegger's car that was smashed by the first section of a fast train, which stopt and was then rammed by the next section.

of these towers is a 5,000-gallon tank. In this way the sprinkler heads in the lower part of the building are supplied with water. Another notable illustration is found in the Central Manufacturing District, Chicago, where a stately tower, of goodly proportions not only serves as an office building but also contains two elliptical-bottom tanks, one above the other, each with a capacity of 125,000 gallons. The bottom of the lower tank is 118 feet above the ground and the bottom of the upper one 24 feet higher. They are supported on an eight-post steel tower which extends down to just above the eighth floor. These two tanks are used to supply the sprinkler systems over the entire district."

SAFETY AT GRADE CROSSINGS

THE ULTIMATE ABOLITION of all highway and railroad crossings at grade, was formerly looked forward to; but to-day this result is regarded as impracticable, and methods of protection are more and more relied upon. This is by no means an exclusively American problem, altho ours is the land *par excellence* of unprotected grade crossings. Says *Modern Science* (London):

"Year by year the railway level crossings exact their toll of human lives. In Parliament, recently, it was stated that during the past twelve years 813 serious accidents had resulted in 525 fatalities. With the increase of motoring, level-crossing accidents have become so frequent that it is recognized that something must be done to reduce the risk.

"At a meeting of railway representatives from every country in the world, it was admitted that the trouble had become general. Great Britain's crossings are easily the best protected and the safest to be found. In the United States there are 25,000 level crossings absolutely unprotected either by gates or gatemen. An average of 7,000 people injured and 2,000 killed is the annual price paid for the economy, and there is a movement on foot for the entire elimination of all crossings. Unfortunately, this would cost $20,000,000,000, according to an official estimate.

"A significant feature of the level-crossing problem is that 70 per cent. of the total accidents occur to motorists. This fact of itself offers obvious suggestions for increased safety—suggestions which have been eagerly adopted in America and which we in this country might do well to consider. In some States, for instance, there are white lines drawn across the roads at a given distance from each level crossing, and it is an offense to drive past those lines unless the crossing-gates are open, or unless the road signals that take the place of crossing-gates are favorable. Another American plan is that of double gates—instead of having one pair of gates stretched across the lines, two pairs are used, the first being drawn across the road some yards from the railway line. A careless motorist may crash through the first pair of gates without harming any one but himself and without danger of fouling the line. He is hardly likely to get through both sets of gates.

"Illuminated signs of the 'Stop! Look! Listen!' class are used freely. One U. S. A. railroad pays $250 each for these signs, which are built into steel-framed glass cases. The six-inch letters are electrically illuminated by night, and surrounded by clusters of red lamps. Such signs are visible on the darkest night at a distance of over 200 feet. Yet experience suggests that even signs so elaborate as these do not prevent the motorist from 'taking chances,' if he is in a hurry. The problem is to compel a slow-down, irrespective of inclination. Laws have been passed ordering every motorist to bring his car to a complete standstill before all level crossings. Tho heavy fines are imposed for the breaking of this law, the death roll mounts, and in some places the local authorities have now joined hands with the railway companies in remodeling the road so that it shall approach the crossing by means of one or two horseshoe bends. Where this is done, reduced speed at the crossing is inevitable. Another plan is that adopted by the Chicago and North Western Railway, who have erected in the center of the road at either side of the level crossing artificial obstructions—big mounds of white stones, with 'Danger' warnings upon them. In some places fences are erected—anything that will foul the center of the road and compel the motorist to drive carefully and slowly 'around' the obstacle, thus approaching the crossing at a crawl. Needless to say, care has to be exercised in placing the obstruction so that it shall not take the motorist by surprize and wreck him. At night, red lights, or white luminous paint, act as a safeguard.

"There is something to be said in favor of all these American plans. Taken in conjunction with our existing system of gates and gatekeepers, they would make level crossings much safer than they are at present. There are great possibilities, too, in the idea of automatic, instead of human, gatekeepers. At Ackworth, United States, there were two human gatekeepers, costing nearly four thousand dollars a year in wages. The railway company installed automatic gatekeepers at a cost of less than three thousand dollars, pointing out that in addition to the saving of money they now employ gatekeepers who work twenty-four instead of eight hours, and who are immune from sickness, idleness, or carelessness. One form of automatic gatekeeper includes a cluster of flags by day, and a group of colored lights by night. These are waved to and fro whenever a train is at hand. Automatic whistles also give warning of any approaching train.

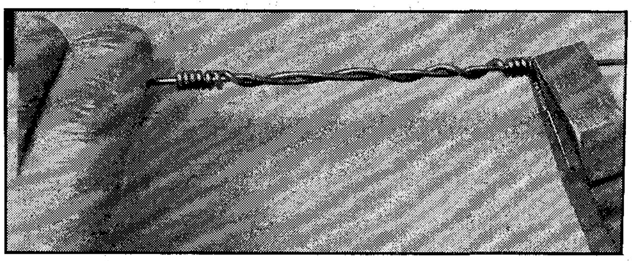
"Surprize has often been exprest that crossing-gates are still made of wood, instead of iron or steel. The reason is simple—in the event of a train running through the gates, ironwork might become entangled with the engine under frame and cause derailment. Wooden gates simply splinter to matchwood.

"Mount Pleasant Crossing, Southampton, was one of the first in Great Britain to be equipped with electrical power. Most of our crossings are still worked by hand, which is slow, heavy and uneconomical. Mount Pleasant crossing-gates are opened about three hundred times each day, between 8 A.M. and 8 P.M., and about thirty times during the night. They are big gates, covering four lines of track. At Sleaford four gates of 25 feet each cross the railway, and are also electrically worked, the mechanism being interlocked with the signaling so that the gates must be closed against road traffic before the signals can be lowered for a train. The opening or closing of these heavy gates now takes thirteen seconds, instead of one or two minutes."

WHEN SLEET COATS YOUR ANTENNA

ADVICE USEFUL IN THIS EMERGENCY is given in *The Popular Science Monthly* (New York). While it always is a good idea to use a single, continuous piece of wire for an antenna or for the lead-in, the writer says, you may want to use some short lengths to make up a temporary antenna or to piece out an exceptionally long one. He goes on:

"Twisting the wires together in almost any fashion will do as far as getting electrical contact is concerned, provided that the twist is tight; but more care than that must be taken if the joint is to stand the strain produced by a severe wind storm or by sleet deposited on the wire.



Illustrations by courtesy of *Popular Science* (New York)

A JOINT AS STRONG AS A CONTINUOUS WIRE

"The illustration shows the best way to make a joint that will be as strong as the wire itself. Note that several easy turns are followed by sharp turns in such a way that the pull does not come at a point where the wire has been weakened by a sharp bend. In making a joint of this type, the pliers should not be used except to clamp down the tip end of each wire as shown. The reason for this rule is that pliers put nicks in the wire, and if a break occurs it takes place at the nick.

"A joint made in this way, and subject to continual strain as in an antenna, offers little resistance to the flow of electric current until corroded with age. It is always better to flow solder into the joint so that it will not lose its electrical conductivity. The joint should be strong enough to stand the pull, however, without relying on the strength of the solder.

"The most severe test to which any radio antenna can be subjected is the weight of a heavy deposit of sleet. The strain or pull on the wire depends to a considerable extent on how tightly it is stretched, and it is good practise to loosen up on the antenna and let it swing in a deep curve whenever a sleet storm threatens. A way to rig your antenna so that this will be taken care of automatically is shown on the diagram. The only extra material you need is a small galvanized iron pulley and a sash weight. As the sleet begins to collect on the antenna wire and increases the pull, the antenna will sag and the sash weight will be lifted. When the sleet melts, the weight will pull the antenna back to normal position. The length of the antenna will determine the amount of weight that will be needed to keep it taut."

ROCKETS TO ATTRACT LIGHTNING—An interesting modification of Franklin's experiment of drawing down lightning on a kite string has been proposed by Dr. C. V. Boys, English physicist, now in retirement after a lifetime of service as a teacher. Says Dr. E. E. Free in his *Week's Science* (New York):

"Dr. Boys proposes that rockets be sent up into a thundercloud to see whether a flash of lightning will then follow the track of the rocket, either downward to the earth or upward from the earth to the cloud. Experts on lightning are disagreed about what starts the flashes and about what determines the path of a flash. The track of a rocket contains a multitude of electrified atoms, discharged as the explosive burns and drives the rocket upward. Knowledge of whether or not lightning would instantly follow the electrified channel thus created through the air might tell us much about the nature of lightning. To touch off such a rocket-borne invitation to a lightning flash might not be, Dr. Boys admits, the safest occupation in the world. He suggests a long string attached to the fuse of the rocket and pulled by a person lying flat on the ground at some distance from the point where the lightning would be likely to strike."

MORE ABOUT NARCOSAN

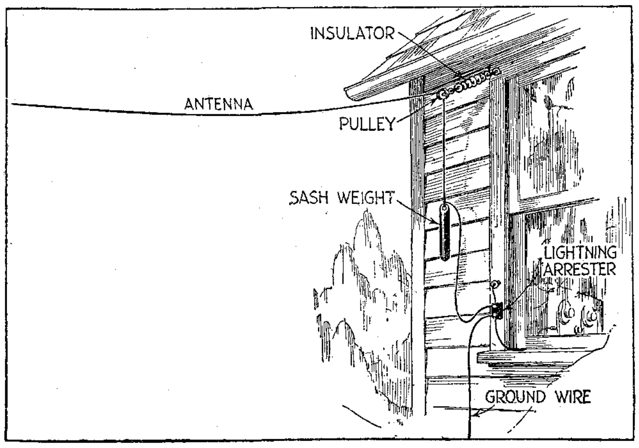
THIS NEW REMEDY, presented as a cure for drug-addicts, continues to draw wide comment from both medical men and the lay journalist. The assertion that it acts painlessly is vigorously denied by Dr. Louis I. Harris, New York Health Commissioner, who declared recently in an interview printed in the New York *World* that the claims made for the success of narcosan, during its seven-months' trial on Welfare Island, were not yet proved, and that the tests were "interesting and suggestive, but by no means worked out in a scientific manner." He said, furthermore, he had "never seen such suffering as the narcosan patients experienced. I heard them scream, 'Won't you kill me?'" He explained later that he understood this suffering was confined to the first four days of the treatment. Commissioner of Correction Frederick A. Wallis issued a statement, also quoted in *The World*. He said:

"All criticisms of this new treatment are answered beforehand in the report made by Drs. Lambert and Tilney in the current issue of *The Medical Journal and Record*. [Outlined in THE DIGEST last week.] Whether or not the effect of the treatment is permanent, I do not know, but I do know that the immediate result is merciful and highly satisfactory, and this is the opinion of doctors whose position in the medical profession is unquestioned.

"It is my understanding that the suffering, in general, from this treatment is shorter and less severe than under other treatments. The patients with whom I have talked, after being returned to apparent 'normalcy,' say that it is the most wonderful treatment they have ever taken, and all wish it had come earlier in their experience."

Medical records disclose, we are told in *The Evening Post* (New York), that A. S. Horovitz, originator of the disputed cure, has been the inventor of remedies for a dozen other ailments, and that some of his earlier treatments had been rejected by various hospitals in New York. We read:

"Those concoctions included proteogen No. 1 for cancer; No. 2 for rheumatism; No. 3 for tuberculosis; No. 4 for hay-fever and bronchial asthma; No. 5 for dermatosis; No. 6 for chlorosis; No. 7 for secondary anemia; No. 8 for pernicious anemia; No. 9 for goiter; Nos. 10 and 11 for social diseases, and No. 12 for influenza and pneumonia."



TO TAKE THE STRAIN OFF THE ANTENNA WIRE

A simple device useful in winter. The article explains how it works.

But the inventor defends his work in a New York *Times* interview, asserting that narcosan is not dangerous, and that he had never claimed it to be a cure, altho it would normalize a patient, if administered properly, and bring about "clinical recovery." He declared:

"There is no cure for anything—only treatment. Narcosan will restore a patient to a perfectly normal condition. Just as a man can develop pneumonia for a second time, it would be possible, of course, for him to contract the drug habit again. But he would have to begin all over again, as the craving would be absent."

With reference to the statement by Commissioner Harris, quoted above, Mr. Horovitz said:

> "I don't know what Dr. Harris saw, but it is contrary to my knowledge. Even the worst sufferers—addicts of from forty to forty-five years' standing—will be glad and happy after the third day of the treatment.
>
> "All of these experiments on Welfare Island have been made upon the lowest strata of humanity. The patients have been persons with the least amount of self-control and self-respect. The report shows that out of the enormous number of cases treated there have been hardly any failures. It is not our aim to treat this sort of people. We want to save persons in a better class of society who have become addicted to drugs and, among them, we are quite sure the results will be even better.
>
> "The addict who has been treated with narcosan and discharged as clinically recovered becomes normal physically and mentally. He is like a man who has never had narcotics in his system, with the consequence that his system will not stand more narcotics than the normal system. But no danger whatsoever is connected with the treatment. We have given guinea pigs four times and eight times as much as is contained in the human dose of one cubic centimeter without ill effects. The cells of the patient become normalized so that any quantity of narcotic that would kill a normal man would kill one who had gone through the narcosan treatment."

Prisoners and attendants at Welfare Island, including those who have been treated, quite generally approve it, *The Times* says, altho some say that they "suffered torture" under it. Almost all compare it favorably with former treatments. We read, for instance:

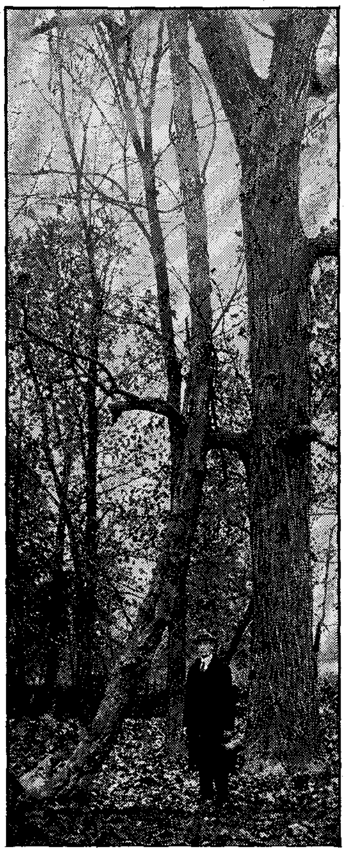
> "Another ex-addict was brought in. He was a tall, well-built man of about forty-eight years, formerly a musician. He said:
>
> "'I took a reduction treatment at Matteawan. That is where they keep cutting you down on the junk. I also took a "cold turkey" treatment, where they cut you off entirely. I suffered till I was weak in the head. All I thought all the time was "Give me some dope."
>
> "'It isn't that way now. I don't want it any more. I am through for good.'"

An inquiry regarding the possible effect of such a drug cure on the market for narcotics and the price of whisky is suggested by *The Times* (Louisville, Ky.), which says editorially, under the heading, "Dope Cure; Then What?"

> "While the discovery of 'narcosan' is being hailed by those who see in it the removal of a curse from the mind and body of man, isn't it reasonable to suppose that drugging and drinking will be popularized by the removal of the fear of dire consequences?
>
> "One of the strongest arguments against indulging in arm injections and flask applications has been that those who do indulge may have to pay the terrible penalty of hopeless addiction. Now cometh a scientist with a specific for narcotic poisoning. Will this wipe out the dope stain? Or will it spread the use of dope? Whisky without a headache, highballs without the specter of the cold gray dawn of the morning after, cocain without fear of consequences—what will these things mean?
>
> "What assurance there may be that the injection of a cure for the terrible poisonings produced by dope and booze is harmless has not been fully set forth. Without that assurance, perhaps it would be well for the public to do its hailing of narcosan with the usual mental reservations."

A GIANT GRAPEVINE

A "GRAPE TREE" as it might well be termed, recently found on the Conewago Creek, in Adams County, Pennsylvania, is described by Dr. E. M. Gress, State Botanist, in *American Forests and Forest Life* (Washington). For about six feet at the base, this giant lies on the ground and measures fourteen inches in diameter. The vine then rises upright, and one foot from the ground has a diameter of fifteen inches. Five feet above the ground the diameter is thirteen inches. It is supported by a large hickory tree from which it swings clear for a distance of about thirty feet. We read further:



By courtesy of *American Forests and Forest Life*

AN ENORMOUS GRAPEVINE

And the tree to which it is attached.

> "The tree and the vine, both of which must be approaching a hundred years in age, perhaps have grown up together, which may explain the fact that it does not touch the tree until it reaches a height of about thirty feet, or else it had been supported by another tree, for which the task of supporting such a burden became so great that it gave up in its struggle and shifted its burden to the sturdy hickory tree. This giant vine belongs to the species commonly called frost grape, or chicken grape, which, unlike several other species of wild grape, has not been successfully cultivated. It is one of the most vigorous vines of our native American grapes, but seldom, particularly in the North, does it exceed six or eight inches in diameter.
>
> "The flowers, as on all grapes, are in clusters, which are inconspicuous, but very fragrant. The berries (botanically grapes are berries) are only about three-eighths of an inch in diameter; they are black, and ripen late in the fall, being fit to eat only after frost.
>
> "Among the many wild species from which cultivated varieties have been derived is that commonly called the fox grape or skunk grape, the parent of our Concord, Catawba, and Worden grapes.
>
> "Several explanations have been given as to how the name 'fox' came to be applied to this grape. One of them is that the verb 'to fox' meant 'to get drunk,' and originated from the intoxicating qualities of the wine which was made from the wild grape. Another one is that it was thought that the fox ate the grapes; others thought that it was from the shape of the leaf, which has a slight resemblance to the track of a fox; while others, among them William Bartram, thought that it was from the strong smell of the ripe fruit, which resembles the odor arising from the body of the fox."

EFFECT OF DIET AND SUNSHINE ON TEETH—A recent survey of the condition of children's teeth confirms the theory that a coarser diet is associated with good teeth. Says a writer in *American Medicine* (New York):

> "Soft water is prejudicial and hard water beneficial to the development of good teeth. It suggests the importance of sunshine in assisting the growth of strong, healthy teeth. The use of a toothbrush is a hygienic rite which it is desirable to carry out, but it is of secondary importance in the prevention of dental disease. What is of prime importance is the character of the diet from early infancy. This should be of a much more deterrent character—at any rate, at the end of a meal—so that no residue is left behind to undergo decomposition. Coarser meal for bread, crusts, zwieback, raw fruit or raw vegetables, especially of the fibrous sorts, are effective cleansing agents. In areas where the water supply is soft a greater consumption of calcium-containing foods, such as milk and cabbage, is needed. It would be advantageous probably to add chalk regularly to the diet. The use of small doses of cod-liver oil, and the greater exposure of the body surface to the sun's rays during the cooler hours of the day, would enable the body tissues to make full use of available lime in the diet."

LETTERS - AND - ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

ADVENTURES IN MUSIC'S GOLDEN AGE

THE "NOBEL PRIZE for unmitigated foolishness" should have been given to Henry T. Finck, he freely and frankly confessed in his charming story of his own experiences called "My Adventures in the Golden Age of Music." This prize piece of foolishness, it seems, occurred at the beginning of his career when he was only twenty-two and was attending the first Wagner Festival at Baireuth. It was his first meeting with Wagner. While standing in front of the Opera House, he saw Wagner approaching arm in arm with his concert-master, Wilhelmj. Straw hat in hand he told the great composer that he was there from America to report the festival for the New York *World* and *The Atlantic*, and that he would like to attend the rehearsals. The great man frowned, exprest his dislike of critics and reporters, but finally yielded, altho he had intended, as he told Finck, to shut the door on every one, even Liszt. Then came for the young critic an ecstatic experience, "watching the great master superintending every detail of the performance." He tells us that at the rehearsal Wagner—

FINCK, THE MUSICAL RACONTEUR

"Of course Finck loved too dearly both his Paderewskis and his Geraldine Farrars to be an ideal critic."

> "Had a special little bridge by means of which he could pass from the stage to the auditorium and back any moment. He would sit near us, looking and listening, his face expressing a hundred successive emotions. Then he would rush onto the stage to show a singer how to pose or to phrase. The next moment he would look down into the orchestral abyss and beg the players, 'Not quite so loud, please. Remember that the singers come first.' It was a wonderful experience for me thus to be in the very workshop of the greatest operatic genius the world has ever known. This Baireuth Festival was surely the beginning of the Golden Age of Music."

To add to Finck's ecstasy, the next morning Wagner came to him, asked him some friendly questions—and all was gloriously golden. Then came the "Nobel Prize for Foolishness." Finck heard that on the following day Wagner and Liszt would be at the railroad station. A splendid opportunity to meet both his idols. So, the jubilant young American was there—and there was Liszt and there was Wagner. And so, the climax. Wagner saw Finck, walked over to meet him in order to introduce him to Liszt—and then Finck, overcome, terrified at the approach of such unbelievable felicity, turned and incontinently fled.

Every now and then it happens that the record of a man's personal adventures epitomizes the progress made in the special field of activities to which his life has been dedicated. This is peculiarly so in the case of Henry T. Finck's entertaining account of his own experiences in what he has aptly called the "Golden Age of Music," an age starting in the middle years of the last century with the coming of Wagner and running its brilliant course through an amazing constellation of operatic stars and great composers to the very threshold of the decade in which we are now living. During forty-three years of this period (1881-1924) Mr. Finck was musical editor of *The Evening Post* (New York), and became closely identified with the important tendencies and achievements in the contemporary world of music. By temperament an enthusiast and a fighter, he was usually in the thick of things in those days of stormy controversy, and thus it happens quite naturally that this last and best book of his (published by Funk & Wagnalls Co.) becomes a history to which all music lovers are bound to turn for authentic information, as well as a delightful chronicle of those behind-the-scenes events from which the public is usually excluded. And, as becomes a vivacious historian, Mr. Finck does not scruple, on occasion, to turn the laugh on himself in these gossipy annals.

The meeting at Baireuth was his last glimpse of Wagner in the flesh, but from that day Finck became his idol's most active champion in this country, battling for him until there were no anti-Wagnerians left to fight. That he was a good hater and an ardent, unceasing advocate of those he admired is abundantly evident in these reminiscences and forms no small part of their interest. There was Patti, for instance, whom he heard, in the first flush of his career on *The Evening Post*, when he was quite Wagner-mad: the articles he wrote about the famous diva, so he tells us, were so "ill-tempered" and "libelous" that a lawyer assured him, "in a few days you and your paper may have on your hands a suit for $100,000 damages." And there was Campanini, the great tenor of the middle eighties, who complained to Theodore Thomas that "he (Finck) abuses me like a pickpocket." Later on, came a mellower judgment, a serener temper out of which grew the wealth of personal reminiscence and appreciation that furnishes Mr. Finck's "Golden Age of Music" with its most fascinating material.

Here one meets at luncheons, where "fun was fast and furious," the supposedly "inaccessible" De Reszke brothers. And Emma Eames (for the "discovery" of whom Finck claims a share of the honor sometimes accorded Madame Marchesi), who confides this significant bit in regard to charity in high places:

"Several ladies of the highest aristocratic circle in London called on her to ask if she would kindly sing for their pet charity. After a moment's thought Eames answered sweetly: 'I will on one condition. You are all wealthy ladies, far wealthier than I. Now my usual cachet is £300. I will contribute that by singing, on condition that each of you will sign for the same amount.' The visitors said they would consider the offer, and left. Eames never heard from them again."

Of Emma Calvé—who, we are told, had a fondness for "wild pranks, like throwing herself suddenly into Jean De Reszke's lap whenever the whim came over her" in their performance of "Carmen"—it is interesting to recall that she was anxious to reappear in New York as late as 1923 in the rôle of *Carmen.* Finck did what he could to bring this about, but he was told, "semiofficially" by the rulers of the Metropolitan Opera House, that this could not be, since "Carmen was now Farrar's opera and she would not consent to the appearance of so formidable a rival." Finck reported this to Miss Farrar, who indignantly denied the accusation and did her best, without success, to reverse the decision of the Metropolitan directors. The enthusiastic letter that Miss Farrar afterward wrote to Finck in praise of Calvé, one of whose concerts she had attended, gives eloquent testimony to the injustice of the tradition that attributes petty jealousies to many of our great operatic singers. But the tradition that the latter do, most emphatically, eat and enjoy eating has some basis, it appears, in fact. Thus:

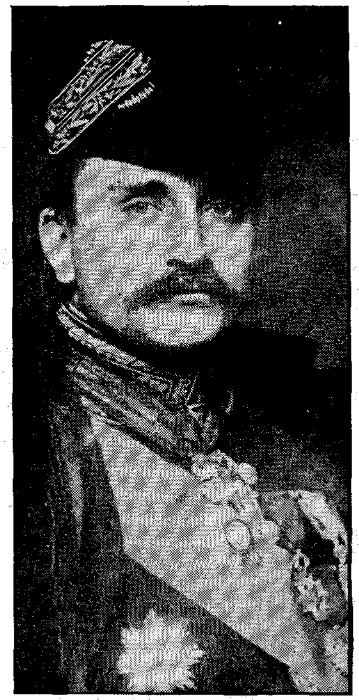
"When Nordica lunched with us she always requested maple-sirup cake, delectable, but, oh, so rich! At one Thanksgiving dinner were six kinds of pie and none was neglected—an aftermath of five hours of 'Parsifal.'"

At another dinner Finck describes Olive Fremstad's terror on finding that she was expected to make a speech and how, throwing herself on his generosity, she asked him to make the speech for her and then, how he, quite as averse to public speaking as Fremstad, rose to the occasion and, with eyes fixt on a plate of olives, started in heroically: "Everybody says that olives are an acquired taste, but here at my side is an Olive that everybody likes at once!" A play on words was ever a passion with Finck.

Caruso, Geraldine Farrar, Melba, Schumann-Heink, Sembrich; many were the opera stars upon whose friendship and rare personalities Finck draws for much of the interesting material of his book. And then, Paderewski, Kreisler, Percy Grainger, Edward MacDowell; his roster of friends, all with something to contribute to his tale of anecdotes, reads like a compilation of opera and concert programs extending over a lifetime of seasons. When Finck resigned from *The Evening Post,* his former chief, Oswald Villard, wrote of him in *The Nation:* "Of course, Finck loved too dearly both his Paderewskis and his Geraldine Farrars to be an ideal critic—but then he loved so ardently and so faithfully!" It was this passionateness, this emotional enthusiasm that seems to have been the secret of his forcefulness as a critic, and his versatility and charm as a writer of books. There were seventeen of the latter in all, and some of them came desperately near the best-seller mark. They covered a wide range of subjects. Of them all this book of "Adventures" is the most thoroughly saturated with its author's delicious humors and felicities, as well as his matured opinions on musical practise and theory, and will remain a final and enduringly important contribution to the literature of music in this country.

ANOTHER LITERARY AMBASSADOR

FRANCE HAS SENT TO WASHINGTON another literary Ambassador. Following Jules Jusserand comes Paul Claudel, the poet, dramatist and mystic religionist—"Catholic, à la Pascal," as the Paris *L'Illustration* puts it. Beginning in literary affiliation with Stephane Mallarmé, Elémir Bourges, Francis Jammes, Arthur Rambaud, he later embraced the Catholic faith, and hence was "predestined to become the undisputed chief of a young school of letters." "It is not too much to say that there has never been such an Ambassador," observes "The Listener" in the Boston *Transcript.* "Not only is he a literary man, but he is the founder of an intellectual—or should it be called an emotional?—school." We read:



Keystone View photograph

FRANCE'S REPRESENTATIVE

Ambassador Paul Claudel, whose "religion is wine to his writing."

"In France they call his joint literary and religious influence 'Claudelisme.' It is really mystical Catholicism strangely fused with the 'new' literary movement. Claudel is a writer of emotional plays and of vers libre. Some have called him 'the Browning of France,' and then, as if to prove how hard it is to classify him, others have called him the 'Walt Whitman of France.' His poetry is 'new'—he belongs to the school of writers of the *Nouvelle Revue Française*—but his religious mysticism is as old as the Church, or at least as old as Thomas à Kempis. Claudel was a convert to the Catholic Church at the age of eighteen, and has ever since been profoundly wrapt in religious devotion, undoubtedly of the mystical type. A talented contributor to *The Transcript,* K. M. Buss, wrote of him in this paper ten years ago: 'Claudel's religion is wine to his writing; he makes of it a garden to bear luscious perfumes and lovely colors and curved lines that are wholly votive.' 'The Listener' is somewhat in doubt as to what are curved lines that are votive, but it is plain enough that the new French Ambassador is a devout mystic."

M. Claudel has had political and social experience in both continents, and his literary work is highly colored by his experience with alien peoples:

"He has served his country in Boston, in New York, in Japan and other parts of the Far East; in Germany, Austria, Denmark and South America. With his public service, he has always mingled literary work; he 'has interwoven into his writings the color of many nations'; he 'has varied the expression of his talents, so that there is hardly a phase of literary effort in which he has not done something, and done it well.' Whether his literary talents and experience will help him in the hard work of unraveling the tangle of the French debt may be doubtful, but in this task he will certainly have need of all of his religion. One thing is sure—his religion is not of the type that will bring him into conflict with the religious susceptibilities of any section of the American people. That is not his idea of religion. He has himself written; 'Disorder is not the work of the Creator, but of men who believe in themselves rather than in God.' But that he believes in himself as a poet is evident from the fact that in his 'Cinq Grandes Odes' he has also written: 'The leaf yellows and the fruit falls, but the blossom of my verse shall not perish.'

"One of the most touching of Paul Claudel's dramatic productions is a one-act drama called 'Noel' (Christmas), which was written in February, 1915. The scene of this drama is the Cathedral of Reims, and the hour is the approach of midnight on the 24th of December. The characters in it are all dead; they are two young soldiers, a multitude of children slaughtered in the war, and a murdered priest. The dead children are 'the very little ones who were killed because the Bavarians requisitioned all the milk; little Belgians burned up in a barn where they had taken refuge; little English children killed when a bomb fell on their school; orphans killed in a hospital where the flag of the Red Cross was flying; little Serbians brought from afar,' and other childish victims of the war. On the night before

Christmas they are waiting to be led into heaven by the murdered priest, and they and the curé and two young soldiers meet at the Cathedral. Until midnight, which does not sound from the shattered tower, the priest prays for the people, for France, and for the enemy. But the good father can not help a little protest to God; he says: 'But, Lord, you know it's not exactly easy to pray for a German. They're such a perfectly honest people, and so virtuous, and sure that they're doing just right, even when they murder children. What can I ask for these just and radiant people, invested from birth with the gift of never doing anything wrong, who don't forget to remind you that they possess this pious privilege? How can we beseech God for these holy people who know more than He does and don't need anybody to help them?' The climax of Claudel's 'Noel' comes at midnight, when the voices of a great crowd of men and women are heard singing in Latin their Christmas service—just as the Germans begin the bombardment of the Cathedral. But with the uproar, the door of the holy stable opens and there is the familiar Christmas scene—the Virgin, the Child, Joseph, the cattle and the donkey; while from the devastated church are heard the voices of the worshipers; 'Glory to God in the highest, peace on earth to men of good-will!'

"It is evident that the new French Ambassador is a remarkable man, and that he will interest the American people very much."

YVONNE OF THE SPRINGTIME

So fascinating as *Mozart* as to be "worth whatever is charged."

"'Let us be catholic. Let us try to shift anew the focus of criticism when a fresh personality swims into our ken. Let us study each man according to his temperament, and not insist that he chime with other men's music.' Thus wrote James Huneker, and his words," says Stuart L. Rich, also in *The Transcript*, "might well be applied to any evaluation we as Americans may wish to make of the poetry of our new ambassador, Paul Claudel."

YVONNE AND SACHA

"THE ARTISTIC GAZE of every country in Europe is now directed and for several years has been directed toward this city as the only single appreciative solvent capital of the world." In this sentence the New York *Sun* tries to pack all the facts and also pay New York a flattering compliment. The occasion is, of course, the presence here of three French companies, the Comedie Française, with Sorel, the Opera Comique, and finally the Guitrys. Sacha and his wife held off so long and the bids for their presence ran so high—as we showed here some time ago—that the unction of the first sentence admits of a little acridity. But tho Sorel is playing to half-filled houses, the Guitrys are the novelty, and New York loves a novelty. The premier repeated the opportunity offered last year at the début of Raquel Meller for the purse-proud to pay $25 for a seat, and the judicious find in Yvonne Printemps, at least, a run for the money. "The Guitrys" were a trio until Lucien, père, died two years ago. Sacha wrote and all three acted their own plays and Paris hugged them as their very own. They are of the Boulevard and do not transplant easily. Mr. Woollcott of *The World* found Sacha "an immensely entertaining person," tho "no great shakes as an actor." They opened in one act of "Deburau," and a piece called "Mozart," both already seen here in English versions in which the flavor of the originals had somehow escaped. "Mozart," even in French, was found by Mr. Anderson of the New York *Evening Post* "still several shakes less than an absorbing play"—if we can fathom the new critical nomenclature. We turn to Mr. Hammond of *The Herald Tribune*, who usually sidesteps the foreign-language plays:

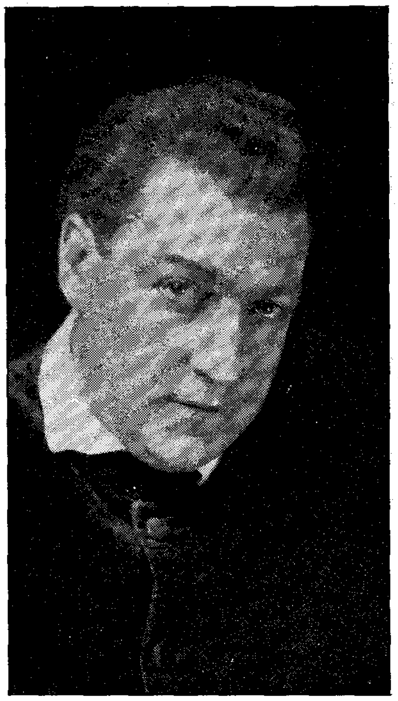
> "The applause was real, but not ear-bursting; the flowers were in tasteful quantities, and the enjoyment complete. The absence of trumpets from the celebration was explained by the music critics in the fact that Mozart, the titular hero of the entertainment, was wont to swoon at the sound of a trombone.
>
> "Perhaps it was the subtle incantations of Yvonne Printemps that cast those present in a spell. M. Guitry appeared fluently as *Deburau* and as *Baron de Grimm* in the double program, his explicit method rendering it unnecessary to go into conference with the 'pony' in the playbill. He was an ideal guest, entertaining both himself and his hosts. But it was Mademoiselle Printemps who moved the gathering to its starched and solemn huzzahs.
>
> "Here, it seemed to be the general estimate, was the most alluring of the visiting sorceresses. Slim, magically graceful, with a lark-like voice, a disturbing charm and a persuasive method of acting, she quite reduced the communicants to sober adoration. When she sang the theater was as still as a deserted cathedral, and when she spoke in prose we all were fascinated by the music. We have knelt to Sorel, Simone, the celestial Sarah and to Raquel Meller. But never have our genuflections to alien idols been so honest.
>
> "Even to us who are more than embarrassed by the French language on an American stage, she was able to translate Mozart intelligibly. She seemed to be a boy, as well as a musician and a nympholept. When she played and sang the cunning obbligato of Reynaldo Hahn she darted to and fro upon the piano bench as if 'stung with the splendor of a sudden thought,' amorous or esthetic. In one's recent reading of the life of Mozart one learns that when his barber was shaving and curling him his habit was to leave the chair and walk about the tonsorial parlor, humming to himself and oblivious of comb and razor. These swift whims and inspirations Mademoiselle Printemps translated to the audience last evening with a fidelity of impersonation, plus the witchery of a clairvoyant and a lonely woman.
>
> "I promise you that no matter how much Mr. Al H. Woods is forced to charge you for hearing and seeing Mademoiselle Printemps, the expenditure is a good investment. You will have a better time listening to her as she sings the 'Letter Song' in the second act of 'Mozart,' than you will have in many other amusement events. It was this song last night that impelled the stately first-nighters to clap their hands over and over again."

The story of Sacha and Yvonne was told by Hope Sternberg, a Paris correspondent of the same paper:

"It was at the 'Folies Bergères Revue' in about 1919 that Sacha Guitry, seated in a box, first saw Yvonne Printemps as she walked across the stage as 'le fils du Sacha Guitry' ('the son of Sacha Guitry'), playing a very small part in a satirical scene of many imaginary characters. Looking at his program he found her name, cut out her picture (which was afterward framed and kept on his desk) and exclaimed: 'I'd like to know her!' They were married not long after, with Mme. Sarah Bernhardt as one of the witnesses. It is a remarkably romantic career which brings this gifted young woman, now only twenty-seven years old, who acts and sings and dances with exquisite grace, from a very minor rôle in a music-hall revue to that of acclaimed star in Paris drama.

"It is likewise only since he met Mademoiselle Printemps that Sacha Guitry has written all of his important plays, in which they both appear, as did also Lucien père. All Paris concedes that Guitry's careful, ceaseless training is responsible for his wife's rapid development, together with the fact that she appears only in rôles especially created to reveal her talents. Yet the fact remains that Mademoiselle Printemps must have possest an abundant foundation of natural ability, which would sooner or later have found its level.

"The small, piquant oval face, with large, expressive blue eyes, wide open and forward-looking, does not boast perfect regularity of features, tho greatly attractive; rare charm of personality and a joyous effervescence suggest youth eternal. Tiny hands and feet accompany a slenderness almost fragile."



SACHA

Who has written fifty plays, and keeps his wife Yvonne well supplied with rôles.

THE COVER—After a lapse of a year and a half (LITERARY DIGEST, June 27, 1925), George Morland reappears as the artist of the cover. His graceful scenes of eighteenth-century life never seem to weary. He pictures only English character, and the type of face is so much like those to be seen in our own Colonial portraiture that the fact of our British origin is brought vividly home to us. A corollary reflection upon this fact is the other that this type of face has almost entirely disappeared from contemporary life. Perhaps it is also a matter of clothes, for, far from the fashions of to-day are the long graceful skirts, the mobcap and the plumed hat of the lovely lady, the wigs and knee breeches of the gentlemen. All this implies a leisurely life that one likes to savor in such pictures as this one which we present, reproduced from the canvas hanging in the National Gallery of Art in Washington. Morland, as we previously showed, was a dog of a fellow, a wastrel, and often painted a picture to pay a tavern bill. He is said to have painted four thousand pictures and then composed his own epitaph, "Here Lies a Drunken Dog." With all this prolificness his work lost popularity after his death, but time has changed this and to-day a good Morland is a collector's prize. Quoting from the New International Encyclopedia some facts about the distribution of Morland's pictures, we discover that:

"After a period of neglect, Morland is now ranked among the best masters of genre and animals, rivaling in his best work the Dutch artists on whom he modeled his style. He was a very facile brushman; his composition is remarkably good, his color is rich and harmonious, and his treatment, if light, is delicate and skilful. His presentation is realistic and truthful. The National Gallery possesses altogether eight paintings by Morland, including, besides the 'Interior of a Stable,' 'Cowherd and Milkmaid,' 'The Fortune Teller,' and 'Roadside Inn'; in the South Kensington Museum are ten, the best known being 'The Reckoning.' The Museum of Glasgow has a 'River Scene' and three seacoast landscapes. In the New York Historical Society are his 'Old English Sportsman' and 'Dogs Fighting'; in the New York Public Library, 'Midday Meal'; and in the Corcoran Gallery, Washington, 'The Farmhouse.' The Louvre possesses 'The Halt.' His self-portrait is in the National Portrait Gallery, London."

WILL ROGERS: SOLITARY

WHETHER POLITICS is a bore to the American mind, or the American mind merely prefers to amuse itself with lighter fare, it is startling to be reminded that Will Rogers holds a monopoly on political satire. And our other satirists seem willing to leave politics in his hands, says Mr. Gilbert Seldes in *The New Republic* (New York). Rogers goes on "a vastly popular lecture tour; he broadcasts; he writes for *The Saturday Evening Post*; he publishes books. He has only to write a play and create a comic strip to become universal." As to the others:

"They concern themselves with business, with the crudities of social intercourse, sometimes with literature and religion. Politics either fails to interest them or offers itself as a topic which will not interest the public. The Peace Conference provoked a mild sketch in one of the revues; the Harding scandals, the long dulness of the present Administration, our international policies, have not stirred any significant satirist to action. Even the tradition that satire is the weapon of the conservatives has not held; can any one recall a satiric attack on the Reds? Except for parodies, was the indictment of Main Street and Babbitt met by Rotarian satire in any instance?

"In America satire has often been the weapon of the man who pretended to be the average and the common. It has been the attack from below, and the integrity of the satirist has been proved by his illiteracy: Mr. Rogers follows the course of Bill Nye and Artemus Ward and Mark Twain."

But in his monopoly Mr. Rogers does not win the entire suffrage of Mr. Seldes:

"Mr. Rogers's special case isn't, actually, as important as the case in which satire finds itself. He was never a satirist until some one, ill-advisedly, told him he was one. The pleasure in hearing him was always in the crackling of small branches, in watching the sparks; there was never a great blaze. He was at his best when all he knew was what he read in the papers; he twisted head-lines until they yielded some sort of comedy. When he takes to quoting long political essays on the nobility of the Fascist castor-oil treatment, when he discusses international affairs not for their yield of wise cracks, but for their inherent bearing, he is a little lost child; and the pleasure he gives is diminished because he seems ill at ease, his cracks do not come off with the sharp report to which he is accustomed.

"Actually, Rogers is a popular humorist upon whom satire has been thrust; Mr. Dooley was the last of our popular humorists to whom satire was a natural mode of expression. The failure of a dozen efforts to 'write another series like Mr. Dooley,' the journalistic highways strewn with the stillborn 'characters' in imitation, testify at once to Dooley's greatness and to the changed circumstances which make a new satirist an unlikely occurrence. For it is quite possible that the necessity to write for ten million readers is the last deterrent to the satiric mind. Mr. Dooley began as a commentator for a Chicago paper; nowadays you can not even begin with less than a syndicate; and just as the comic strip has to avoid all controversial subjects, satire becomes limited, by the actual mass of its readers, to tilting at straw men.

"A straight satire sustained even to the limit of one magazine page is a rarity; except for its Washington correspondence, I recall nothing in the past six months in *The New Republic;* a less consistent reading, but fairly consecutive, brought me no satire in *The Nation, Life, Judge, Vanity Fair*, where satire ought to flourish, admit it in four-line scraps; neither the Official Spokesman nor Michael Arlen has suggested the sharp edge to any writer. For these magazines, for these writers, the question of mass production is not so pressing; to explain the absence of satire you have to cast in other waters and discover what timidity or what indifference deprives us of the literary form in which pure intelligence will always find its highest satisfaction."

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

THE OLD FAITH STILL STRONG IN AMERICA

ORTHODOXY STILL PREVAILS in this country and more people believe in God than go to church, according to the results of a questionnaire conducted by 200 newspapers in sixteen cities at the instance of the church advertising department of the International Advertising Association. Of 125,000 people who answered, 91 per cent. express a belief in God, but only 77 per cent. say they are active church members; and 85 per cent. regard the Bible as being inspired as no other book is inspired. In New York the number of believers and churchgoers is markedly less than in the country as a whole. The survey represents, of course, a very thin slice out of the total population of the country; but it is taken as indicative of a general trend, and it is made the basis of some important conclusions. One of the chief lessons derived from the results by some of the small army of editors commenting on the survey is that the disparity between the believers and the church attendants constitutes a direct challenge to the church. As the Philadelphia *Bulletin* puts it, "if the churches were looking for their problem, it is here, with the promise of a rich return if they solve it."

EPITAPH

By Arthur Wallace Peach

NO mourning shall be here of hooded grief
Though flesh to dust find earthy passage brief.
No weight of worlds, no hushed eternal night,
Echoless and dimming every light
The ages lit, can bring oblivion
To love that was before creation's sun
And shall be when all mysteries unfold
Their meaning in a tale forever told.

—*The Churchman* (New York).

The questionnaire, prepared by a committee of 100 clergymen, was sent out "to find out what America believes about fundamental religious questions." It is preliminary to a nation-wide religious advertising campaign, to be conducted from Christmas to Easter, to stimulate interest in religious activities and church membership. In his analysis of the returns, Dr. Charles Stelzle, director of the religious census, sees that religion is increasing, and he cites statistics to support his point. In 1800, he tells us, Protestant Church members numbered 7 per cent. of the population, in 1850, 15 per cent.; in 1870, 17 per cent.; in 1880, 20 per cent.; in 1890, 22 per cent.; in 1900, 24 per cent.; in 1910, 24 per cent.; in 1925, approximately 26 per cent. Statistics for the Roman Catholic, Greek Catholic and Jewish Churches are harder to obtain, we are told, but these bodies, too, have made steady progress, until to-day the church membership in the United States numbers about 43 per cent. of the entire population. However, we read, 15 per cent. of the population is below the age of church membership in those denominations which require a personal profession of faith, so that actually the church membership is about 51 per cent. of the available population. Many newspapers, we are told, did not report their final tabulations, but the figures returned from 153 papers indicate that more than 125,000 persons answered the questionnaire. The questions and the percentage of replies, as given by Dr. Stelzle, are as follows:

Question	*Yes*	*No*
1. Do you believe in God?	91%	9%
2. Do you believe in immortality?	88%	12%
3. Do you believe in prayer as a means of personal relationship with God?	88%	12%
4. Do you believe that Jesus was divine as no other man was divine?	85%	15%
5. Do you regard the Bible as inspired in a sense that no other literature could be said to be inspired?	85%	15%
6. Are you an active member of any church?	77%	23%
7. Do you regularly attend any religious services?	76%	24%
8. Would you be willing to have your family grow up in a community in which there is no church?	13%	87%
9. Do you regularly have family worship in your home?	42%	58%
10. Were you brought up in a religious home?	87%	13%
11. Do you send your children to any school of religious instruction?	72%	28%
12. Do you think that religion in some form is a necessary element of life for the individual and for the community?	87%	13%

Even tho the number who voted was comparatively small, writes Dr. Stelzle, they represent a great horizontal slice of the population of the country. This is evidenced, he says, in part by the figures showing the church membership of those who answered the questionnaire: The percentage of church members for the entire country as shown in the present returns is 77, which is higher than the figures already given for the actual percentage of eligible church membership for the entire country, 51 per cent. But it should be remembered, notes Dr. Stelzle, that in the rural districts, which include 50 per cent. of the population of the United States, only 20 per cent. of the people are church members. This of itself would increase enormously the percentage of church members who live in the city. And the questionnaire was used only in the cities. Commenting further, Dr. Stelzle writes:

> "It is a striking fact that while the percentage in favor of religion in general is so strong—much above that indicating church membership—apparently the churches have not capitalized on this interest. It proves that in our great cities there is a large opportunity for the Church to demonstrate its value, even to those who are committed to religion and who, naturally, should be sympathetic toward the doctrines for which the Church stands.
>
> "The returns from the questionnaire also show us that religion in America is on the whole very conservative. The people are not bothered very much by the doubts of the highbrows and wise guys. When it comes to religion they are as old-fashioned as ever. The churches in this country which are making the strongest appeal to the people are those which hold to the old-time religion—much as this fact may disgust the people who are troubled by so many religious doubts of their own."

There is no surprize, as the Albany *News* puts it, that "the old faith stands. There are skeptics, there always have been and always will be, but there is not so much skepticism as some have made it appear." The same conclusion is drawn in many cities other than Albany. "Of course America believes in God," exclaims the Milwaukee *Journal*. "Some deep students do not; many very shallow students say they do not. But God is for most of us the very beginning and center of the eternal verities." "How poor life would be if the answer were different from what it is!" observes the Newark *News*. "Take from us our hymns, our prayers, our rituals, our traditions, our faith, and how little we should have left for all that has given humanity joy and comfort and courage and a philosophy to live by. God is winning in this questionnaire because if there wasn't a God we would have to invent one to make life endurable." It is in their "essentially religious nature" that the Schenectady *Union-Star* finds the explanation of the "unfailing optimism of the American people, their enterprise, their initiative, their unbounded faith in themselves and in humanity—in short, one of the secrets of their success." For, asks *The Union-Star:*

> "Where do you find so many practical results of an essentially religious foundation? Likewise, where do you find a country which was founded in such religious belief and sustained in its crises by deep-seated faith as this country has been?
>
> "Nor has prosperity been visited on the country as a reward for virtue. We should be the last to claim that America is pious because piety is profitable. That is too base a motive to impute. Rather, we should say, material results have been the effect of certain causes. They have come from the state of mind, from the philosophy of the people, from the thought habit which follows positive rather than negative convictions."

Yet there are underlying philosophies which can not well be touched by a simple questionnaire of yes and no. There are varying conceptions of God. There are varying degrees of skepticism. "Believers now own to modifications which in no wise impair the essence of their faith or mar its beauty or lessen the spiritual comfort they take from it," notes the Albany *Knickerbocker Press.* "And skeptics admit that deep down beneath the layers of courageous doubts and honest questioning there lies a belief in a God who is none the less real or magnificent because they can not define or limit Him." Few of us, we are told, can honestly answer yes or no to the question concerning belief in God without adding qualification or reservation.

PERCENTAGE OF "YES" VOTES IN THE NATION-WIDE RELIGIOUS POLL

	All Cities	*Southern*	*N. England*	*Central*	*Mountain and Pacific*	*Mid-Atlantic*	*Sixteen Chief Cities*	*New York*
Belief in God	91	94	93	92	91	89	89	73
Belief in Immortality	88	92	89	89	86	84	86	64
Belief in Prayer	88	90	89	89	86	85	84	63
Divinity of Jesus	85	88	85	85	82	83	82	61
Inspiration of Bible	85	88	80	86	82	80	81	57
Member of Church	77	81	75	77	70	76	73	51
Church Attendant	76	81	75	75	69	73	72	50
Churchless Community	13	8	14	12	19	16	16	36
Family Worship	42	41	37	43	44	39	39	28
Raised in Religious Home	87	92	87	79	86	90	89	89
Children in Religious School	72	75	77	71	63	71	69	53
Religion Necessary Element	87	93	93	89	89	89	86	74

> "Some who answer it will set down yes because they do not wish to be classified as unbelievers, altho they can not affirm their belief in a personal God. And some will set down no because they would not be included among those they regard as giving blind allegiance to a deity inherited from another age.
>
> "The yeas and nays may be counted, but there is no way of measuring the soul struggles that are represented in the qualifications that could not be written down. And in these are the real measure of spirituality.
>
> "The vital question to this generation is not the affirmation or denial of a supreme being so much as the conception of a God to whom believers and doubters alike may give spiritual allegiance. More significant data might be obtained by a questionnaire designed to record the varying conceptions of God, immortality and prayer."

The difficult task which the Grand Rapids *Press* finds suggested in the questionnaire is the one of closing up the discrepancy between the number of people who are willing to profess a passive belief and the number who are able to translate that belief into vital control and inspiration in life. In the opinion of *The Press:*

> "The answers to this questionnaire do not prove the United States a Christian or even a religious nation. Superstitious savages whose lives are absolutely regulated by their fears and faiths are far more 'religious.' The test is one, not of profession but of results. A 90 or 95 per cent. 'pro' vote for the existence of God is, in America, nothing to be particularly proud of, but rather a challenge to make something vital out of a favorable checkmark on a sheet of paper."

THE ETHICS OF DEFENDING CRIMINALS

LAWYERS THEMSELVES, WE ARE TOLD, are now beginning to question the ethics of attempting to clear a man they know to be guilty. No attack on the legal presumption of innocence is involved in this reported change of attitude on the part of the profession, but we have before us again the question whether the technicalities of the law and legalistic meanderings should be employed to acquit one of whose guilt there is no doubt. Striking while the iron is hot from recent famous trials, *The Herald of Gospel Liberty* (Christian) notes the speed with which criminal trials are disposed of in Canada, as reported by the Crime Commission, and remarks that even our own lawyers "are becoming disgusted with the preposterous silliness and evil of our criminal jurisprudence." Chief Justice Taft and others, we are told, have said some very strong things about the defects of our methods, and there is reported "a spirit of restlessness among the high-minded of the legal profession which is bound to increase until it has relieved this nation of many of the evils of our present system." No crime commission, says *The Herald of Gospel Liberty,* can go very far in studying the criminal situation in this country without discovering that headway is impossible in enforcing our criminal laws until a sweeping reformation is had in the methods and practises of our criminal courts. Continues the religious weekly:

> "No one would deny even to the guilty a hearing in court, which hearing implies the right to have an attorney to plead in his behalf and to make certain that the evidence of guilt is unquestionable. But the extent to which the bar associations have permitted this right to be prostituted into an effort to secure the freedom of the guilty is almost incredible. Men maintain high rank in the legal profession, and are even promoted to the honor of judicial positions, who themselves have taken advantage of every hook and crook and technical device to shield criminals of the blackest dye and turn them loose again upon society. No one objects to the proper 'defense,' but we do have a right seriously to object to the improper protection of criminals.
>
> "To such an extent has this practise been carried with reference to Prohibition enforcement in some of our cities that it is almost useless to arrest bootleggers; and the same thing is true with reference to highwaymen and murderers in Chicago and other places. And yet the lawyers who secure the release of these criminals are themselves permitted to hold high and honorable membership in the bar associations. If society wants to cut to the quick in the matter of law enforcement and protect itself against vicious criminals, it can well begin with exacting a very much higher code of ethics in the legal profession as touching this matter.
>
> "A bar association ought to be as helpful toward law enforcement in the community as a board of health is toward the health of the community. Yet it seems preposterous to suggest such a thing. The medical profession in any community will do all within its power to keep quacks and charlatans from practising and to close up the cesspools which breed disease—and any doctor would be barred from the medical association who tried to release and spread disease. But no criminal is ever so dastard and no cesspool of crime so loathsome or perilous to the community that some member of the legal profession will not rise in court to their defense and use every scheme known to jurisprudence to secure the continuance of that particular pestilence in the community. And yet that lawyer will be recognized as an honorable member in good standing by the bar association that should have as its

highest motive and guidance the riddance of the community of crime! That is the point—not that individual lawyers will stoop to the unwarranted defense of such criminals, but that they can do so and still maintain their standing in the bar. High-minded attorneys—and there are thousands of them—owe it to their profession and to the nation to remodel the ethics of the profession on very much higher lines."

The question whether an attorney should be prohibited from defending persons accused of shocking crimes, whose guilt is certain and not even denied, was up before the recent meeting of the State Bar Association of Illinois, and *The Presbyterian Advance* comments:

> "It is very interesting to note that the profession is beginning to question seriously the ethics of defending a criminal of whose guilt the attorney has no doubt. It has not been long since a certain bar association tried to make it appear that a minister had committed an almost unpardonable sin in suggesting that a lawyer had no ethical right to defend a man of whose guilt he had no reasonable doubt. It is interesting that the Illinois Bar Association at least regards it as debatable. To the layman there is no question that it is most unethical for a lawyer to try to clear a man of a charge of which he believes him guilty. There is little question that the readiness of gifted lawyers to use their knowledge and skill in the law to clear criminals who were able to pay well for the service has contributed as much to the failure of justice as any other one thing. A lawyer who is persuaded of the guilt of his client should confine his efforts to seeing that the penalty is not heavier than justice demands. His first advice in such a case should be for his client to plead guilty."

UNITED CHURCHES SUCCEEDING

COMMUNITY CHURCHES are not an expression of open rebellion against denominationalism, as some believe, we are told, but an effort—said to be succeeding—to unite competing elements where division and lack of cooperation were resulting in the failure of several churches. Two churches in a small community could not live; united they could stand and serve. In the nature of the case the community churches are separate from each other and unorganized, each being an entity in itself, and statistics concerning them are admittedly difficult to gather. At length, however, an exhaustive survey of the entire subject of rural church union has been made by the Institute of Social and Religious Research, writes Robert W. McCulloch in *The Survey*. Every part of the country, except the South, was covered, for in the South the movement, we are told, has made comparatively little headway.

Some interesting data are presented us. There are 977 united churches, according to *The Survey*, and four types are identified. There are, writes Mr. McCulloch, 312 federated churches distinguished by the fact that each of the combining units keeps its connection with its own denominational body. The denomination type is represented by 491 churches. In this case one or more of the uniting churches had relinquished denominational allegiance to become merged in another and has accepted that other's denominational connection. Of the undenominational type, in which neither the new church nor any of its component units held any denominational connection, 137 representative organizations are found. There are also 37 churches which the report classifies as "affiliated." Some of the united churches, we read further, were formed by a single denominational church opening its doors to persons of other denominations; some by individuals of diverse denominational affiliations, the greater number of these being in newly settled districts where before there had been no church; while 428 were created by the actual union of two or more churches, 928 previously independent denominational organizations having entered into these unions. Protestants of every kind are found in the membership of these united churches, but the denominations most strongly represented, we are told, are the Northern Baptist, the Congregational, the Methodist Episcopal and the Presbyterian in the U. S. A., which have furnished more than 88 per cent. of the 928 denominational churches that, as organizations, had actually entered into union. Less than 4 per cent. of all the united churches studied by the Institute are in places of from 2,500 to 5,000 population, and only 3.9 per cent. in large villages, while five-sixths of the entire number are in communities with a population at the center of a thousand or less, small places where the financial burden of maintaining two or more churches of different denominations would be likely to weigh heavily and cause complaints of overchurching. We learn further:

> "An outstanding disclosure of the survey is that the greater number of unions were formed by lay leaders, men and women with no very intimate knowledge of the practises and viewpoints of overhead denominational organizations. For several years leaders of certain of the overhead bodies have been jointly active in furthering the movement in New England; but elsewhere the members of the churches concerned have usually solved their problems unaided, or are now working out the solutions without even knowing how similar experiments have resulted in other unions of the same kind.
>
> "As might be expected, the constitutions drawn up to meet the local difficulties in ways satisfactory to the local people, contain provisions that trained denominational leaders will find novel, to say the least.
>
> "Many of them provide for receiving members without exacting adherence to any denominational doctrine or submission to any denominational rite. Some accomplish this by having associate members, often with full voting power. Generally the forms of worship prescribed are those common to the denominations represented, with all sorts of compromises provided to cover inconsistencies in the different usages.
>
> "Regardless of the type, united churches appear to be able to win readily the favorable regard of nonchurch-members; and often they are in a position to engage successfully and without rivalry, upon plans for community welfare. They draw an exceptionally large part of their funds from persons not members of the church, are able to pay their ministers unusually high salaries; and, consequently, have a proportionately large number of full-time, resident ministers trained in college and seminary than have strictly denominational churches in places of comparable size. These may be set down as indicating elements of strength.
>
> "Tho it was not possible to obtain statistical data for more than three-fourths of the entire number of united churches, the incomplete figures gathered, as of the year 1924, showed for them a membership of 80,000, church buildings and parsonages with a total valuation of more than $6,750,000, and benevolences of more than $300,000."

On the other hand, the study showed, we are told, that each of the three older types tend toward impermanence. The undenominational churches, lacking expert supervision and attested ministerial supply, show a tendency to become ineffective. Federated churches have sometimes been brought to dissolution by their divided affiliation and separate property interests. The denominational united type reverted in a number of cases and became strictly denominational organizations. Affiliated churches are said to be too recent and too few in number yet to show characteristic tendencies. However,

> "Despite the uncertainties and the breakdown of the new adventure, it appears very evident that when once the desire for church union has developed in a community, it has persisted. The many changes from one type to another with which the record is filled give evidence of this. Even where unions have failed to survive, the common experience has been for the local groups to continue their efforts. Often in such cases officials of one denomination after another have been appealed to for advice and aid, and a new union has finally been effected.
>
> "The denominations, on their side, have not found it easy to assimilate churches of such diverse forms and practises and affiliations, and a few alarmists among their leaders are openly hostile to the new movement; nevertheless, they have not been unresponsive to the local appeals. Through the agency of home missions, councils, or federations of churches, they are trying in many States to do their part in this vast experiment in compromise and cooperation."

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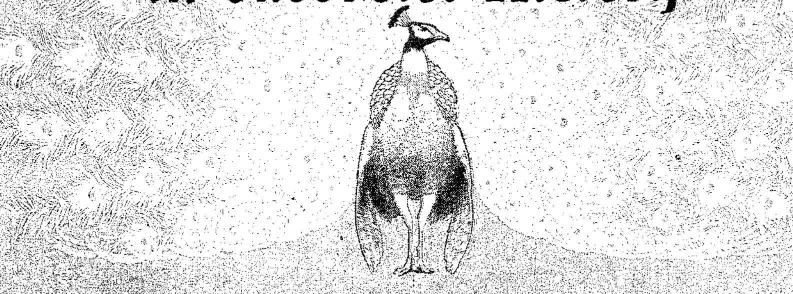

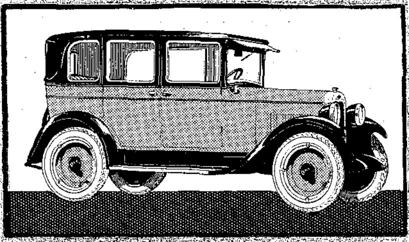

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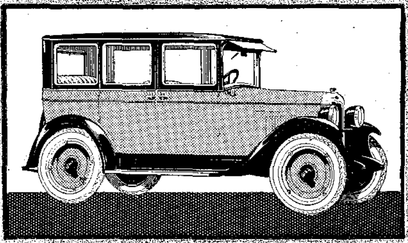

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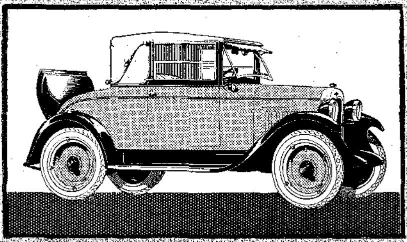

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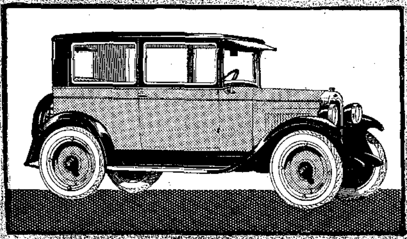

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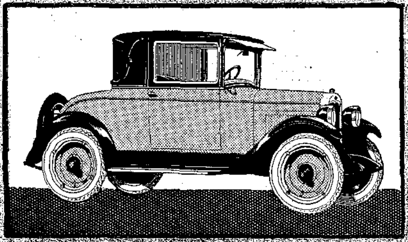

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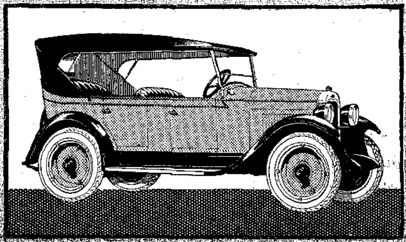

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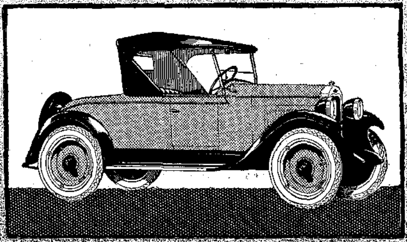


The Roadster

QUALITY AT LOW COST

CURRENT ▾ POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned.

THIS is a far cry from the "Shropshire Lad." The author has entered into new experiences. This is given in *The Virginia Quarterly Review* (Charlottesville):

POST MORTEM

By Laurence Housman

Here, to her chamber door,
Down, weary, spent with toil,
Heavy of heart, and footsore—
One that could go no more—
Came he, that was I:
Here, at the lintel leant,
Knocked, waited, tired, spent,
Listening with head bent;
So heard, presently,
Soft sounds cross the room,
Feet at the inner door;
Latch click, door sway,
Chink of light that made way
Open to a soft gloom,—
And the world was worlds away!

She stood; I knelt.
Then she, sweet she,
Over my sunken eyes
Laid hands, and bade me rise.
And I, that had been he,
Poor he, that was blind
To the bliss that she meant,
In a darkness that was felt,
To her kind shoulder leant;
And, on my face bent
To the unbelieved content
Motionless, not to miss—
Felt her kiss.

O'er the sill,
Silently,
Hand in mine, she drew me in;
And on her bed so still,
That to lie in was no sin,
On that shore, the cease of ill,
Set me free.

Then said she, sweet she,
"Come, in my breast, and be!"
Curtains drawn, doors shut,
Earth mute, Heaven aware:
So, held from head to foot,
Wound me in her dark hair.

Could I go one step,
One thought, from that breast,
Where slept
All my cares,
And all ills found rest,
Such as none was known before?
She of cures the dear adept,
Mingler of all parted pairs—
To that sweet nest I crept,
Sank, slept, and woke no more.

Here over me in stone
Life bereaved has her say;
Here below, from ungrieved bone,
Unvexed flesh melts away.
Farewell, as now I fare,
Parting friends, that once did bind me,
Earth, vapor, fire and air;
Here, at ends of night and day,
Never more shall you find me!

ONE of England's younger poets gives us this mystical blending of nature and life in *The Saturday Review* (London):

SEPTEMBER DEW

By Edward Shanks

The spider hangs her web from thorn to thorn
Or ties it to a wet uncertain leaf
Or in the late-cut cornfield on a sheaf
That stackwards in an hour or two is borne.
Not long her weaving shall remain untorn
Nor long can hold the burden of bright dew
That shines while day is new
On hedge and grass and corn.

Sun, drink this vaporous hour into your sky
Breathe in these little worlds of light and fire
And from your noontide-opening mouth respire
Your own light on my now cloud-soothèd eye.
When I return this way there shall not lie
These gossamers on any branch or blade:
The worlds the dew-drops made
Like this world too must die.

Like every world that we or nature made:
Dew drop or Sirius or dream or plan
To image forth the thoughts of God or man,
The web is torn, the dew must dry, they fade.
Yet, it may be, this evening, when the shade
Moves from the corner between wood and field,
I shall find there revealed
One web still not unmade.

One web whose dew, long shadow-guarded, lay
To make new worlds out of the slanting light.
And now on every strand they glimmer bright
And all their day this golden end of day.
Long as their earlier brothers they shall stay
And like them shine and like them show to me
An unguessed mystery
And like them pass away.

PROFESSOR ERSKINE, whose fiction comes under some censure, as our last issue showed, finds inspiration in other fields, as *The Herald Tribune* reveals:

THE SHEPHERD SPEAKS

By John Erskine

From "Noel: A Mystery"

Out of the midnight sky a great dawn broke,
And a voice singing flooded us with song.
In David's City was He born, it sang,
A Saviour, Christ the Lord. Then while I sat
Shivering with the thrill of that great cry,
A mighty choir a thousandfold more sweet
Suddenly sang, Glory to God, and Peace—
Peace on the earth; my heart, almost unnerved
By that swift loveliness, would hardly beat.
Speechless we waited till the accustomed night
Gave us no promise more of sweet surprise;
Then scrambling to our feet, without a word
We started through the fields to find the Child.

THIS is a deeper look into the soul of the lowlier races than is commonly offered us, tho sometimes the poet sees things in the savage soul that the poor savage never suspected. *The New Statesman* (London) makes us indebted:

THE ZULU GIRL

By Roy Campbell

When in the sun the hot red acres smoulder,
Down where the sweating gang its labour plies,
A girl throws down her hoe and from her shoulder
Unslings her child tormented by the flies:

She takes him to a ring of shadow pooled
By thorn-trees: purpled with the death of ticks,
While her sharp nails in slow caresses ruled
Prowl through his hair with soft electric clicks.

His sleepy mouth, plugged by the heavy nipple,
Tugs like a puppy, grunting as he feeds:
Through his frail nerves her own deep languors ripple
Like a broad river sighing through its reeds.

Yet in that drowsy stream his flesh imbibes
An old unquenched unsmotherable heat—
The curbed ferocity of beaten tribes
The sullen dignity of their defeat.

Her body looms above him like a hill
Within whose shade a village lies at rest,
Or the first cloud, so terrible and still,
That bears the coming harvest in its breast.

JUST to savor these good old English names and places we quote this out of *Scribner's*:

IF I EVER HAVE TIME FOR THINGS THAT MATTER

By Vilda Sauvage Owens

If I ever have time for things that matter,
If ever I have the smallest chance,
I'm going to live in
Little Broom Gardens,
Moat-by-the-Castle,
Nettlecombe, Hants.

I'll take my ease and never, never hurry,
And sit for hours on the top of a stile,
With a friend from
Wookey, Cress-on-the-Water,
Spennithorne-Baggot,
Bury Saint Gile.

Anything can happen, anything at all,
With faith and a moat and a castle wall.

With good Friar Tuck I'll roam through the heather,
Or shiver for a while by Windrush Rill,
With a headless knight from
Hangman's Hollow,
Or a jolly old ghost from
Traitor's Hill.

Then home at dusk through cowslip meadows,
And a seat on the settle when day is done,
A dish of tea and a
Pennyworth of cockles,
A muffin and a crumpet and a
Big Bath bun.

Why go to Liverpool, why go to Leeds,
Where nothing *could* happen that any one needs?

EVEN the encroaching sea may be conquered at last, thinks Mr. Frost in *The New Republic* (New York):

SAND DUNES

By Robert Frost

Sea waves are green and wet,
But up from where they die
Rise others vaster yet,
And those are brown and dry.

They are the sea-made land
To come at the fisher town,
And bury in solid sand
The men she could not drown.

She may know cove and cape,
But she does not know mankind
If by any change of shape
She hopes to cut off mind.

Men left her a ship to sink;
They can leave her a hut as well,
And be but more free to think
For the one more cast-off shell.

ANCIENT buildings show us the most wonderful of these architectural features, and impress the reflection of this poem from *The Century* all the deeper:

CARYATIDES

By Robert Rutherford

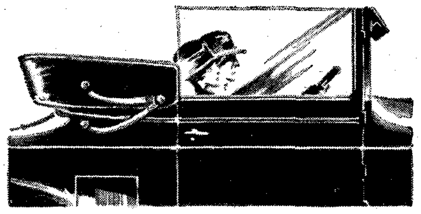
Figures have I beheld, from granite hewn,
Supporting with uplifted hands the weight
Of massive lintels. You had thought that soon
Beneath that stress they must disintegrate,
So vast the burden, yet unbowed they stood,
With stony eyes that seemed to challenge Fate.

Have I not seen the counterpart of these
Immobile images in fleshly guise?
Unyielding human caryatides,
Whose lips are set as though they stifled cries
Of anguish for the burden that they bore,
The while they challenged Fate with stony eyes.

THE NEW FINER

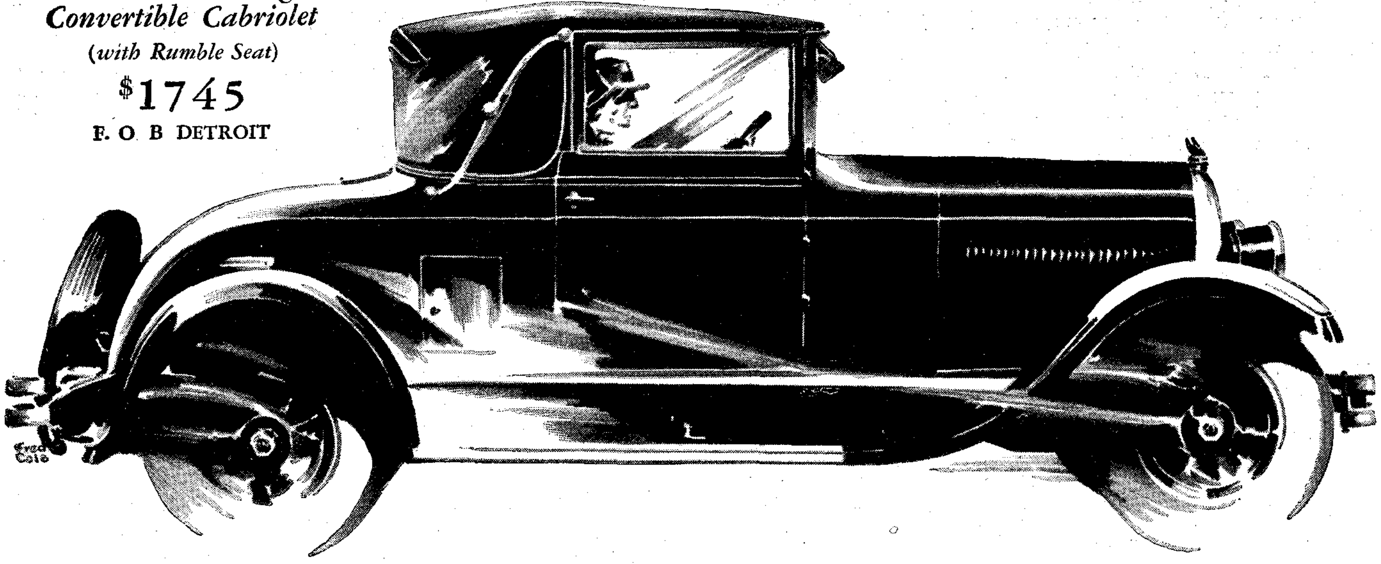
CHRYSLER 70

CHRYSLER MODEL NUMBERS MEAN MILES PER HOUR



Door windows may remain up, with top down

The New 2-Passenger Convertible Cabriolet
(*with Rumble Seat*)
$1745
F. O. B. DETROIT



Upsetting All Ideas of Motor Car Beauty

The real reason for the remarkable interest aroused by the *new, finer* Chrysler "70" is the quick recognition that here is a car whose newer smartness and beauty establish a vogue in motoring design even more emphatic than that of the first Chrysler.

Three years ago that first Chrysler initiated in its price class such outstanding improvements as 7-bearing crankshaft, oil-filter, air-cleaner, thermostatic heat control, tubular front axle for hydraulic 4-wheel brakes, new type of spring mounting, indirectly-lighted instrument board, new lowness of design, and an entirely new idea of color harmonies.

Today—the *new, finer* Chrysler "70" compels a complete revolution in all previous ideas of appearance that is bound to be reflected in tomorrow's motor cars.

Newer, more exquisitely graceful bodies—newer, more distinctive silhouette with military front and cadet visor—newer luxury of comfort—newer, greater riding ease—newer richness of upholstery—newer, finer hardware—newer refinements in controls and lighting—newer, more attractive color harmonies far in advance of current blendings.

Combined with this newer standard of appearance is the same performance whose sheer speed and power, flexibility, economy, dependability and long life have been a never-ending marvel and delight to the hundreds of thousands of enthusiastic owners.

Phaeton $1395; Sport Phaeton $1495; Two-Passenger Roadster (with Rumble Seat) $1495; Brougham $1525; Two-Passenger Coupe (with Rumble Seat) $1545; Royal Sedan $1595; Crown Sedan $1795.
All prices f. o. b. Detroit, subject to current Federal excise tax.

All Chrysler models—"50", "60", "70" and Imperial "80"—will be exhibited at the National Automobile Shows; at the annual special model display at the Commodore Hotel, during the New York Show, Jan. 8-15, and at the Balloon Room of the Congress Hotel during the Chicago Show, Jan. 29-Feb. 5.

CHRYSLER SALES CORPORATION, DETROIT, MICHIGAN
CHRYSLER CORPORATION OF CANADA, LIMITED, WINDSOR, ONTARIO

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

A Series of Articles designed for student use in the nation-wide Oratorical Contest

This annual competition, sponsored by representative newspapers throughout the United States, is a contribution toward better and more intelligent citizenship. Any bona-fide secondary-school pupil in public, private, or parochial schools, under nineteen years of age, is eligible to enter the Contest. This nation-wide activity has been tremendously successful in quickening the interest of pupils in the study of our American institutions, and has attracted the attention of the general public to the fundamental need of a closer acquaintance with the Constitution of the United States.

WHAT IT IS AND WHAT IT CONTAINS

"IT IS NOT REALIZED by the average man that all he holds most dear is wrapt up in the doctrines of the Constitution, and that if it were swept away the safeguards of his liberties would be destroyed." So said James M. Beck, former Solicitor-General of the United States.

The condition of the United States in 1787, when national freedom had been won, *and when the Constitution did not exist*, supports Mr. Beck's belief concerning the value of what is now "the supreme law of the land."

At that time Congress could not collect taxes for the support of the Government; could not regulate commerce between the States nor even with foreign nations; nor bring about good order and satisfactory conditions within the States.

When Congress wished such a comparatively small sum as ten million dollars for national expenses, it procured only one and a half million. It could not carry on government at home, nor raise money to defend American citizens from Barbary pirates. When Congress asked for money, many States refused to pay. Georgia, for example, paid nothing between 1781 and 1788. William Grayson wrote: "New Hampshire has not paid a shilling since the peace, and does not mean to pay on to all eternity. If it was attempted to tax the people for the domestic debt five hundred Shays would rise in rebellion within a fortnight. In New York they pay because they can do it by plundering New Jersey and Connecticut. Jersey will go great lengths from motives of revenge and interest."

Various States made restrictions on commerce, and set such imposts that they greatly injured other States.

Such mob spirit rose within the States that courts were not respected, and there were scenes of violence in disapproval of decisions. Numerous men, like Capt. Daniel Shays, who led 1,800 men, and threatened the United States Arsenal at Springfield, Massachusetts, rose in actual rebellion. In the Wyoming Valley in Pennsylvania occurred serious trouble, amounting to actual war.

Some States threatened to leave the Union. "The Western States (I speak now from my own observations)," said Washington, "stand as it were upon a pivot. The touch of a feather would turn them any way."

In this condition, when credit was impossible and money debased, when people were dissatisfied, and neither life nor property safe, people of foreign nations expected to see the Union fall to pieces. Washington wrote: "I am told that even respectable characters, alarmed at the present chaos, speak of a monarchical form of government without horror."

Such was the condition of the Union that the Articles of Confederation named "The United States of America," in the days before the Constitution.

Wise men saw that if the Union was to be saved it was necessary to form a permanent, centralized, authoritative government that would uphold all in which all the States believed, and yet leave to the separate States, under the Union, the conscious dignity of self-government. "A nation without a national government," said Alexander Hamilton, "is, in my view, an awful spectacle. The establishment of a Constitution, in time of profound peace, by the voluntary consent of a whole people, is a prodigy, to the completion of which I have looked with trembling anxiety."

That prodigy was accomplished at the Constitutional Convention of 1787, when the leaders of the States, after sixteen and a half weeks of discussion, adopted the Constitution.

The opening words of the Constitution, "We the people of the United States," are thus full of significance, for they emphasize that "voluntary consent of a whole people" of which Alexander Hamilton spoke.

In the light of the historical facts mentioned above, the purposes of the Constitution, as stated in the Preamble, are especially clear.

1. "*To form a more perfect union.*" The Articles of Confederation, written in 1778, had said: "The style of this Confederacy shall be 'The United States of America.'" The Constitution, therefore, was not to form a new Union, but a better one that should have self-sustaining power; that should give cohesion to the States and produce harmony among the people.

2. "*To establish justice.*" It should awaken respect for law and order, bring full recognition of personal rights, and make impossible such disorder as that which had occurred in New England when rioters had prevented judges from holding court.

3. "*To insure domestic tranquillity.*" It should bring about conditions of peace throughout the land so that it would no longer be necessary for 8,000 men to bear arms to put down rebellions in various States.

4. "*To provide for the common defense.*" It should protect the people of every State, and the nation as a whole, and make it impossible for any foreign people, be they the neighboring British or Spanish, or the Barbary pirates, to interfere with impunity with any citizen of the United States.

5. "*To promote the general welfare.*" It should put an end to jealous hostility and selfish interference of all kinds within the United States, and should bring about conditions under which every person in every State might live to the best advantage.

6. "*To secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity.*" It should prevent the breaking down of the republican form of government, so that, to use Lincoln's words, "Government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

The body of the Constitution is divided into seven Articles, the first three of which concern the three great coordinate divisions of the Government, so equal and so related to one another that oppression is impossible.

I. "The Legislative Powers," "vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives."

II. "The Executive Power," "vested in a President of the United States of America," who "shall hold his office during the term of four years."

III. "The Judicial Power," "vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish."

IV. The Rights of Citizenship in the Various States, demanding that "Full faith and credit" "be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State," entitling all citizens "To all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States," regulating the formation of States, and guaranteeing "To every State in this Union a Republican form of government," and protection from invasion, and, on application, "against domestic violence."

V. The Power of Amendment, making it possible to adapt the Constitution to new needs and conditions, thus giving it lasting vitality.

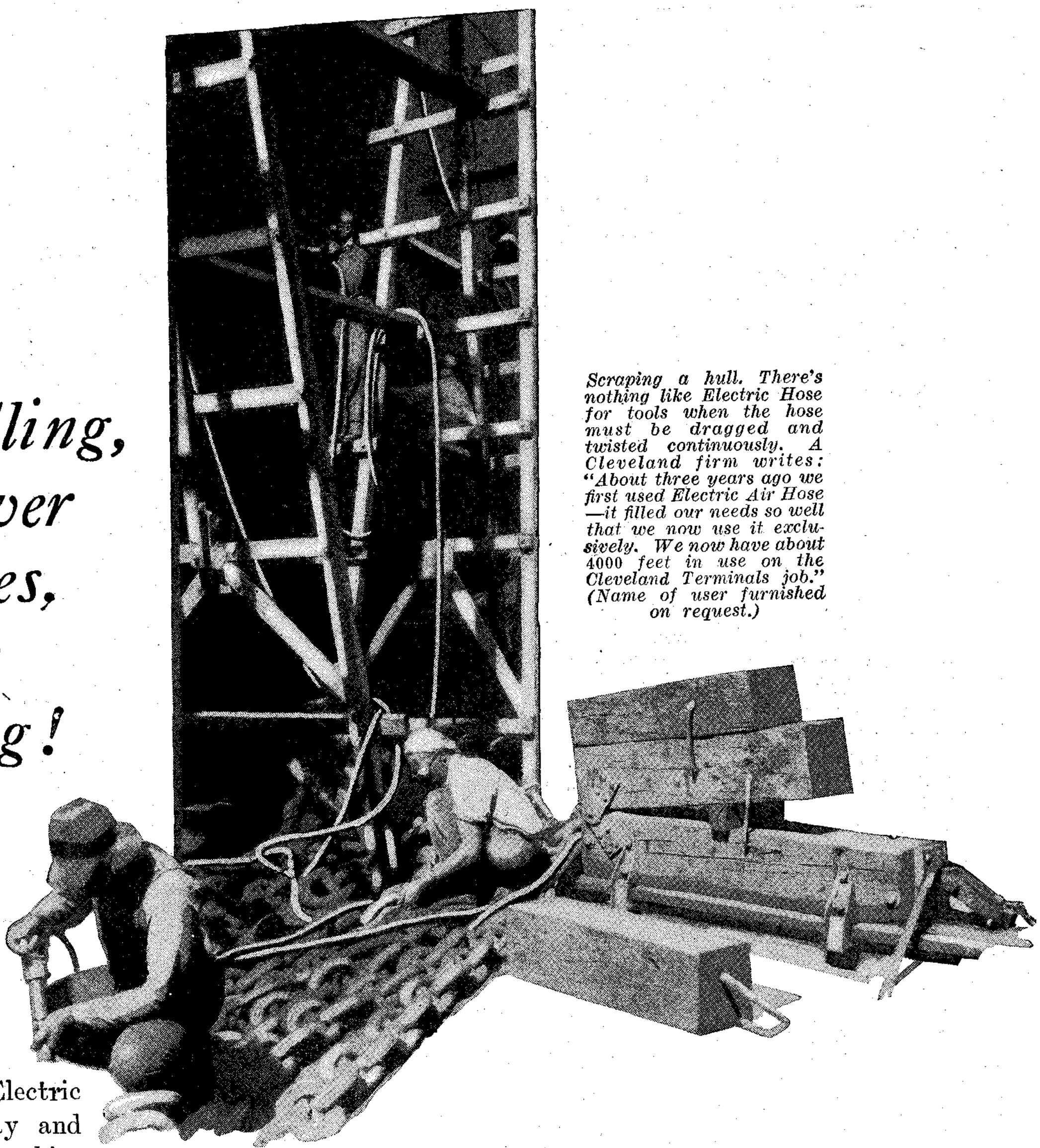
VI. The Supremacy of the Constitution, making the Constitution "The supreme law of the land."

VII. Ratification, establishing the Constitution on the ratification of the Conventions of nine of the States then in existence.

Since the adoption of the Constitution by the Constitutional Convention, September 17, 1787, the people of the United States have added nineteen Amendments. The first ten form the "Bill of Rights" so desired by Thomas Jefferson. Since they were added in 1789, they are practically part of the original Constitution. They provide for freedom of religion, of speech, and of the press; for the right to assemble and petition, and to bear arms; for the privilege of holding the home sacred from invasion; for constant security of person and property; for legal protection; for public and jury trials; for freedom from danger of excessive bail or fines, or cruel and unusual punishments; and for the retention of all rights not implied or enumerated in the Constitution. Those ten Amendments are a marvelous charter of personal freedom.

The Thirteenth Amendment (added in 1865) forever prohibits slavery within the jurisdiction of the United States; the Fourteenth (1868) gives citizenship to all born or naturalized in the United States; the Fifteenth (1870) gives citizens the right to vote regardless of "race, color, or previous condition of servitude"; the Sixteenth (1913) gives Congress the power to tax incomes; the Eighteenth (1920) forbids the "Manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors"; and the Nineteenth (1920) gives women the right to vote.

Bending, twisting, pulling, dragging over rough plates, planking and staging!



Scraping a hull. There's nothing like Electric Hose for tools when the hose must be dragged and twisted continuously. A Cleveland firm writes: "About three years ago we first used Electric Air Hose—it filled our needs so well that we now use it exclusively. We now have about 4000 feet in use on the Cleveland Terminals job." (Name of user furnished on request.)

THAT's the kind of usage Electric Industrial Hose gets all day and every day in one of the largest shipyards in this country. An official writes:

"Work in our shipyard calls for a large amount of and varied uses for rubber industrial hose of all kinds—air, oxygen, acetylene, paint spray, water, etc. The hose must be flexible, pliable, light in weight, yet resist abrasion to the utmost. The hardest service is imposed on it.

"For a number of years we have used the various kinds of Electric Industrial Hose. Not only do our workers stand by it, but we are sure that in buying Electric Hose we are practicing true economy." (The name of this user will be furnished on request.)

In foundries, Electric Air Hose is used for ramming castings, as well as for other severe service. For foundry service a flexible, pliable and exceptionally husky hose is required. Electric scores on every count. A Brooklyn firm writes: "We have tested Electric Industrial Hose and find your claims for this hose true. It has given excellent service, and it is our intention to standardize on this make." (Name of user furnished on request.)

In creamery service. Delaware Creamery Hose is shown on the pasteurizing floor of a metropolitan creamery. The hose is dragged over wet and necessarily greasy, rough concrete floors. Grease eats at rubber, but Delaware Creamery, like all Electric Industrial Hose, is specially constructed for special service—it will stand up even after the cover is worn off. (Names of users furnished on request.)

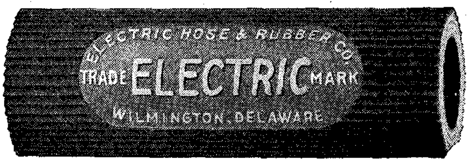
This letter is typical of hundreds like it coming from executives in a score of industries. Wherever industrial hose is used—in quarry, mine, factory, power house, steamship, highway—Electric Industrial Hose is on the job, making good. Into every length goes all the skill of our 26 years of making fine hose, and nothing but hose. Electric is made and marketed under an unusual profit-sharing plan which includes owners, employees and distributors. This gives every factor a keen personal interest in pleasing you.

Send for "The Industrial Hose Handbook" on your letterhead today. It analyzes the hose needs of every industry.

Address: Dept. D, Electric Hose & Rubber Company, Wilmington, Delaware.

Hose specialists—makers of air, steam, water, oxy-acetylene, garden, spray and other kinds of industrial hose.

By Invitation Member
Emblem of
BUSINESS CHARACTER
Rice Leaders of the World Association
Represents High Standing in
NAME-PRODUCT-POLICY



ELECTRIC INDUSTRIAL HOSE

Mountains of precious minerals . . Power of

THE giant buttresses of the Continental Divide form the western bulk of Montana. A dazzling mass of enormous mountains, capped with glaciers, blanketed with primeval forests, with torrents of blue water rushing down their slopes and out upon the vast sweep of open plain to the eastward. The western slopes open into enormous valleys scoured by swirling rivers that rush away through Idaho, Oregon, Washington to the Pacific.

Raw, magnificent country, hardly touched by man, though its potentialities are staggering. Vast areas of unprospected mountains packed with immeasurable mineral wealth. Great timber resources lightly touched. Warm rich valleys of extraordinary beauty.

POWER: One-tenth potential minimum water-power of United States. Volume sufficient to submerge all Montana's plains under six inches of water. Montana already leads in per capita electric consumption. Monthly hydro-electric production, 82,000,000 kilowatt hours.

MINERALS: Second in copper, silver, zinc production. Butte alone has produced one-third of America's copper, one-sixth of world's supply. Two billion dollars mineral wealth from this one spot. Big iron resources. Enormous phosphate deposits. Largest known reserve of manganese in America. *Estimated available coal,* 381 *billion tons!*

GAS, OIL: One of the largest natural gas reserves. Geological reports now indicate Montana will be among greatest oil-producing centers. Over a hundred companies already operating.

TIMBER: One of the three great bodies of soft timber left in the world extends through Idaho into Montana.

AGRICULTURE: Agricultural Montana occupies chiefly the fertile plains watered by the Missouri and Yellowstone and numerous tributaries. But the warm valleys of industrial Montana are also extremely rich in diversified crops and livestock.

On top of the world

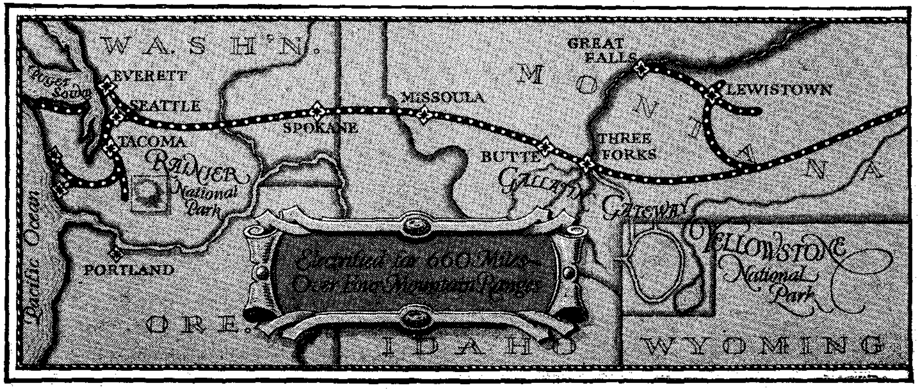
More great national parks are embraced in this mountainland of romance and adventure than anywhere else in the country. It forms the shoulders of the Nation with hands stretched east and west. Its great resources, converted by cheap power into commercial products, are finding rapidly expanding markets on the Pacific. As the Appalachian Mountains dominate the Atlantic Region with their great resources of coal, iron and water-power, so this colossal mountain region is destined to dominate the Nation.

Life is at its best in Montana. Its wine-sparkling climate has reduced the human death rate to one of the lowest on record. It is a big and wholesome country where wild game, mountain trout, indescribable natural beauty add much to the joy of daily existence. It is a land, too, of startling contrasts, where beautiful modern cities are rising rapidly.

One of the proudest boasts of a man of the Northwest is that he is a Montanan!

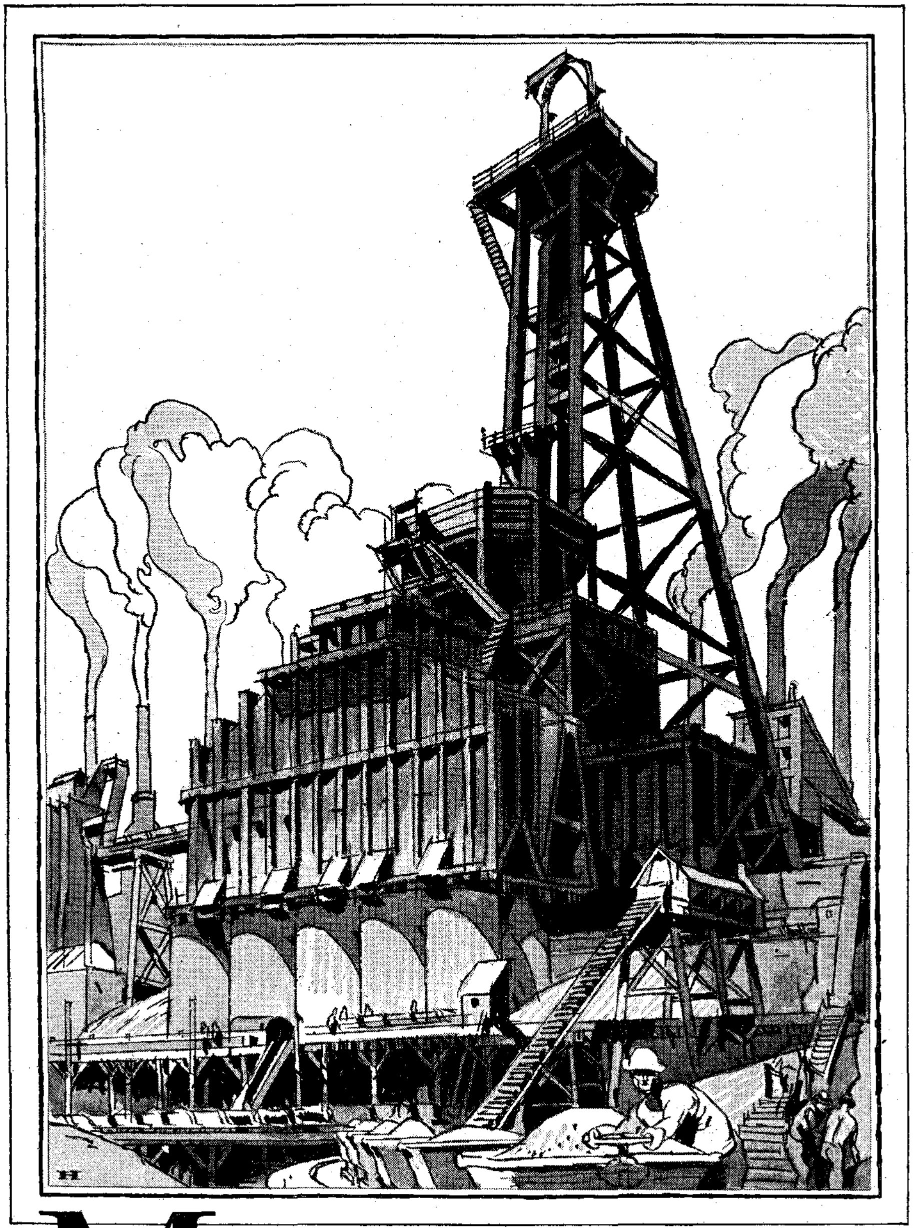
SHORTEST AND MOST MODERN
ROUTE TO THE
PACIFIC AND FAR EAST

The



The recognized route between Chicago, Milwaukee and Twin Cities,

great rivers . . Richness of plains . . Montana!



Water-power harnessed to the rails

One of the most notable advances ever made in transcontinental travel was the electrification for 660 miles of the vast Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul system. Electrification extends from Harlowton in Montana across four mountain ranges—the Belt, Bitter Root, Rockies and Cascades—to shipside on Puget Sound. Most of the power is drawn from the Missouri River at Great Falls.

Utilization of this force by The Milwaukee Road is typical of its modern character. Also typical is the equipment of passenger cars with roller bearings—*the first railway in America to adopt this revolutionary improvement.*

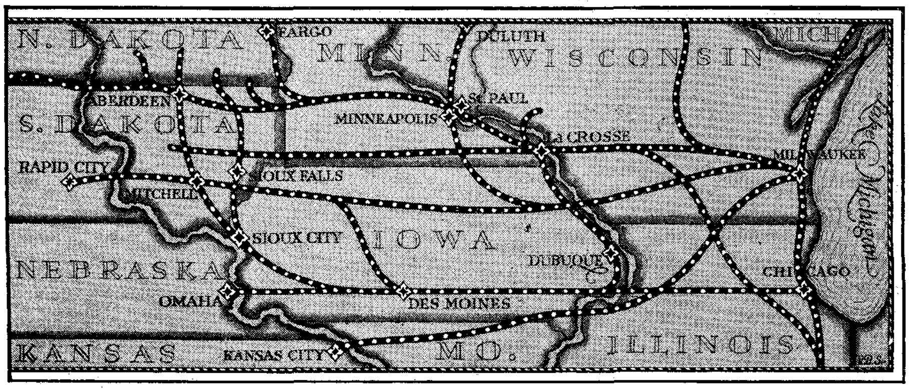
Not only does The Milwaukee Road penetrate the mountains and valleys of industrial Montana, its vast system also forms a network over one-fourth the Nation. From Chicago to Kansas City, Omaha and Sioux City; to Milwaukee, Upper Michigan Peninsula, Minneapolis and St. Paul; to the Black Hills; to Spokane, Seattle, Tacoma, the Olympic Peninsula and the Pacific Ocean.

This great artery, 11,000 miles long, employing 60,000 people, brings life and energy to the great body of all the Northwest. Machinery, tools, manufactured products, pure-bred stock, high-grade seeds, and people, pour in an endless stream along its tracks. Raw materials come pulsing back to the great industrial centers both east and west.

When you go West

This year saw imports from Asia gaining over imports from any other part of the world. When you go to the Coast, take the famous *Olympian* over the shortest route to the sea where America comes closest to the unlimited markets of the Far East. Study this significant trend at first hand while passing in greatest comfort through one of the most beautiful regions on earth.

MILWAUKEE ROAD



Kansas City, Omaha, Des Moines, Sioux City, Butte, Spokane, Seattle, Tacoma

TO PUGET SOUND
THE CHICAGO MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY
ELECTRIFIED

Room 884, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway
Union Station, Chicago, Ill.

Make a check before the region that interests you. We have the closest co-operation with Chambers of Commerce and other business organizations who will supply you with detailed information.

☐ Puget Sound
☐ Inland Empire
☐ Industrial Montana
☐ Kansas City
☐ Agricultural Montana
☐ Eastern Dakotas
☐ Omaha—The Western Gate
☐ Minneapolis-St. Paul
☐ Wisconsin
☐ Iowa
☐ Upper Missouri R. Valley

Name____________________

Street____________________

City____________________ 2-A

PERSONAL ▾ GLIMPSES

THE STRENGTH AND TENDERNESS OF WALTER CAMP

WALTER CAMP'S HAPPIEST MOMENT as a college player, he confessed to an inquirer one day, was connected with an incident that occurred in one of the years when he was captain of the Yale team. But "he did not remember some hard-won victory on the field, or some brilliant play of his own." No; according to his biographer, Harford Powel, Jr., his satisfaction hinged upon a moral rather than a physical triumph. As related in "Walter Camp" (Little, Brown and Company), he had given a decision that "a certain player who had broken training rules must be dropt from the team," and the other players seriously objected to this decision. "They told me," Mr. Powel quotes him as recalling, "that this man had learned his lesson, and must be reinstated for the good of the team. I knew that he could not be trusted, and that I had given him every opportunity to deserve confidence. I did not make a hasty decision, and I felt that it must be obeyed. We had a very hot argument, and I resigned the captaincy and left the room. I wanted to play in the coming game, but I did not believe I could give my best efforts in behalf of a team with the members of which I was in such radical disagreement. I spent a very bad night, asking myself if I was doing the right thing, or merely giving way to the spirit of revenge—in which case, I would be both hurting myself and hurting Yale. The happiest moment in my college days came soon afterward, when the men returned and told me that they knew my motives were right, that my decision should stand, and that I was to become their captain again." Writing of football conditions in those days, Mr. Powel tells us that the game was "primitive, but hard," and involved constant disputing. Also:

Illustration from "Walter Camp"

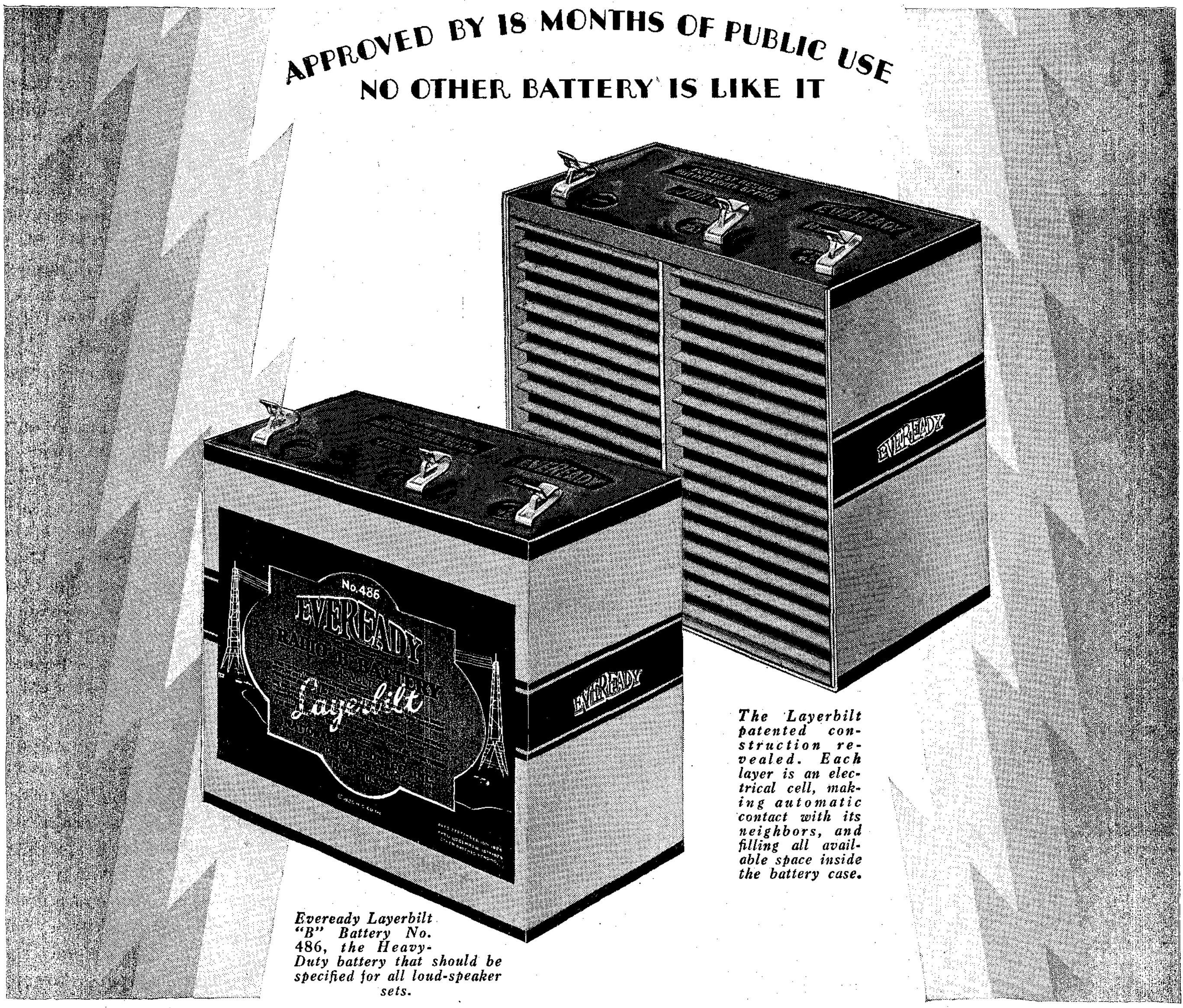
THE OLD MASTER ON THE SIDE-LINES

"He came and watched, and when he thought that an end, for instance, could play better by changing his style, Camp would go to the coach of the ends and suggest how the improvement could be made."

> There were no pads in the uniforms in those days, no head-gear except knitted caps. In the Harvard game in 1881 at New Haven, as Thomas C. Thacher of Harvard remembers it, a cold and driving rain soon wet the lightly-clad players to the skin. But after the forty-five minutes of the first half the players lay on the field or walked around to keep as warm as they could; there were no dressing-rooms, no chance for rub-downs or dry clothes. And in all the records of these games you find the word, "brutality." It was on this account that the Harvard faculty abolished football at Harvard in 1885, and reinstated it only after long discussions in the following year. Brutality took the form of stand-up fights between the players, and of jumping upon a prostrate opponent in the hope of crippling him. Without the severe and quickly applied penalties for needless roughness which Walter Camp imposed in the course of football legislation during the next two decades, football would by now have become outlawed among sportsmen.

Tracing the development of Walter Camp's character and career from childhood to his untimely death in March, 1925, Mr. Powel observes:

> Graduating from this hard school of experience, he found his college days exceptionally pleasant. The diaries of his classmates are full of pleasant references to him. In one such diary his name occurs on nearly every page. There are glimpses of him playing many games; and we find him sometimes, as a freshman, leaving a party of classmates to walk out and see the varsity baseball team practise, or to undertake some of his own private exercises, like the long, conditioning runs which he had accomplished in school. He played cards assiduously and skilfully, tho with little interest in the money side of such games; his allowance was extremely small. But he liked the stretching of wits that is part of a card game. He wrote a great deal of doggerel, and some of it, after practise, became good and flowing verse. He studied hard, but not too hard for companionship. He was elected to a senior society, and was in every way one of the most popular men of his time. His strong interest in anatomy made the choice of medicine and surgery an entirely natural one, altho even now, some of his closest friends wonder why he did not go into finance. "He would have made a shrewd and useful dealer in securities," says his closest associate in business, "and he might have created the same reforms in the Stock Exchange that he did in football." But this did not happen. He entered the Yale Medical School, and studied faithfully for two years. Then a very strange thing happened.
>
> Meeting his friend, Walter Jennings, on a summer day in New York, Walter Camp remarked that he had left the Medical School and was looking for a chance in business.
>
> "You are joking," said Jennings. "You can't be serious. Why, you are practically a doctor now. And you will be a wonderfully good doctor. You can't mean to throw it up after all your study."
>
> "But I do," returned Camp.
>
> "Is there any good reason?"
>
> "The fact is," said Walter Camp, "that I can't bear the sight of blood."
>
> If you have any picture of him as a hard or callous man, who was attracted to football by its resemblance to war, by its toughness, this little story will be revealing. We can admit that football is the hardest game that the human mind ever invented. It is bloody enough to-day, and it was bloodier in 1882. Walter Camp had fought his way to success in that game, taking punishment and giving it. He had forced himself to work in the dissection room at the Medical School, to watch operations, and to learn to operate. But the real gentleness of his nature made this work repugnant to him. One can imagine him winning very high honors as a physician or surgeon. He had the charm of manner, the keen love of research, and the exceedingly systematic habits of mind and body which make a great doctor.
>
> His entrance into the Medical School was perhaps the only serious decision in his life which he came afterward to regret. Having decided that he had made a mistake, he left the school with the knowledge that he had wasted two years of his life. It is true that his medical training helped him a little in his work in later life, but only a little. He might have studied physiology at any time, without taking the other courses required of a medical student.
>
> You will gain a new impression of Camp's gentleness by remembering that he could not bear the sight of blood.


APPROVED BY 18 MONTHS OF PUBLIC USE
NO OTHER BATTERY IS LIKE IT
No. 486
EVEREADY
Layerbilt
EVEREADY
EVEREADY

The Layerbilt patented construction revealed. Each layer is an electrical cell, making automatic contact with its neighbors, and filling all available space inside the battery case.

Eveready Layerbilt "B" Battery No. 486, the Heavy-Duty battery that should be specified for all loud-speaker sets.

Practical tests have shown this to be the most economical of "B" Batteries

IN DAILY use in the home, Eveready Layerbilt "B" Battery No. 486 has fulfilled the promises made for it in laboratory tests. More than a year's study of the performance of this battery in the hands of the public has shown that it is the most satisfactory and most economical "B" battery ever developed. All loud-speaker sets require Heavy-Duty batteries—and the Layerbilt has proved itself absolutely the best of them all.

If you are now using the smaller, Light-Duty batteries, the Eveready Layerbilts will give you twice the service though they do not cost anything like twice as much. If you are already using Heavy-Duties, the Layerbilt, the longest lasting Heavy-Duty ever built, will run your set at least 25% longer, and again you will save money. Unless Eveready Layerbilts now are connected to your set, you spend more on "B" batteries than you should, and you can have no idea how good a "B" battery can be. The Layerbilt holds a surprise in store for you.

Eveready Layerbilt's unequaled service is due to its unique construction. All other dry cell "B" batteries are made of cylindrical cells, with many soldered connections, and a great deal of space is wasted between the cells. The Layerbilt is built up of layers of *flat* current-producing elements, that make connection with each other automatically, and that fill all available space inside the battery case. It is every inch a battery. In it you get more active materials than in any other battery and the Layerbilt construction makes those materials much more efficient current producers.

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THE AMERICAN WHO HOLDS PERSIA'S PURSE-STRINGS

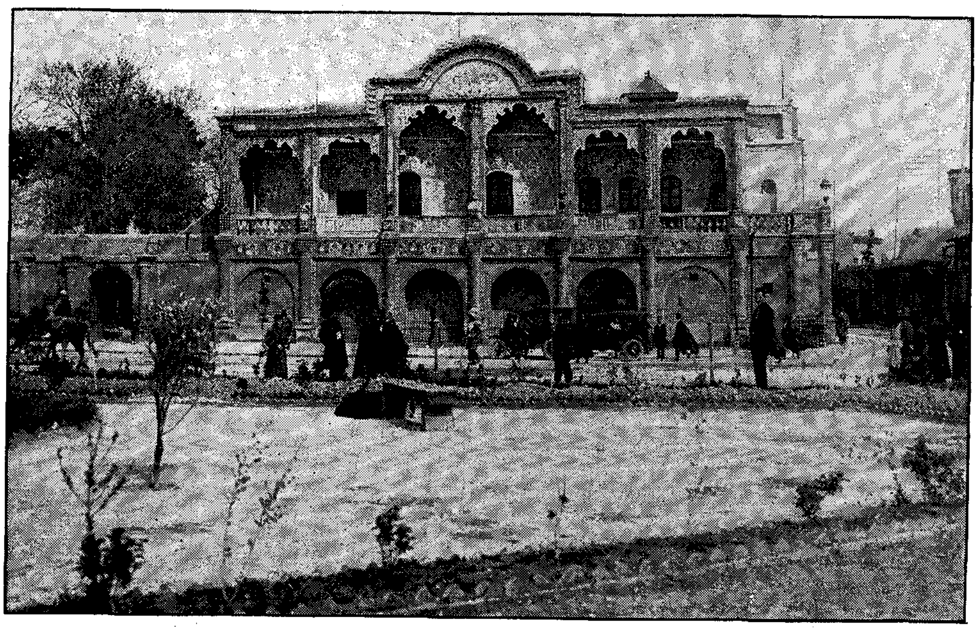
Photographs by courtesy of *ASIA* Magazine

ALL DREST UP FOR A COURT CEREMONY

Dr. Millspaugh is the second from the reader's left, in the front row The others are members of his staff of American financial experts. All are in Persian court dress.

"O GOD! O SHAH! O DR. MILLSPAUGH!"—such is the eloquent prelude of a petition published in a Teheran newspaper. It indicates with sufficient accuracy—making due allowance for Oriental grandiloquence—the power exercised by Dr. A. C. Millspaugh, the American financial expert (formerly economic adviser to the Department of State in Washington) who officiates tactfully as Administrator-General of the finances of the country made famous by Omar Khayyam. "One of the most admirable achievements of Americans anywhere in the world during the past two or three decades" is a judgment of Dr. Millspaugh's work voiced by Vincent Sheean in *Asia* Magazine, whose editor reminds us in a preliminary note that the most recent news from Persia "is not wholly reassuring." At the outset of his extensive observations, Mr. Sheean, an experienced "close-up" student of Oriental affairs, remarks that most Americans "have probably never heard of the American Financial Administration of Persia; and those who have—that is, those who are interested for one reason or another in the destinies of Persia—have little idea of the authority that for four years has been exercised by that administration." Those who have some inkling of the matter are credited by Mr. Sheean with imagining that the Government in Teheran has availed itself of the services of a group of American "advisers" who give technical counsel within a limited field. Actually, however, Dr. Millspaugh and his staff—the thirteen Americans in the administration of Reza Shah—have control of "all collection of revenue and all expenditures of the Government." In fact, they "have assumed charge of the whole civil service; they have possest a decisive influence on foreign policy in so far as foreign policy touches financial or commercial problems; and they have exercised a discretionary power in all enterprises of public works, improvement, or change in civil administration. An idea of their importance may be gained from the simple fact that every official of the Persian Government, from the Shah and the Prime Minister down to the humblest lackey, receives his monthly salary from (or by authority of) Dr. Millspaugh." He is, indeed, "the only official in the Government who can draw on the Government's account from the Treasury or the Imperial Bank of Persia; any other personage, however important, can spend the people's money only with Dr. Millspaugh's permission. No check is valid without his signature; and he or his assistants have, by virtue of this fact, the most effective possible control over appointments, extending to the highest offices of government, short of the Cabinet itself." But it seems that the Americans hold the purse-strings modestly. They "have never made a show of power," relates Mr. Sheean, and "in the thousand and one details that impress the Persian official class—notably in matters of social or political prestige—they have claimed nothing. At dinner parties they yield precedence to whole classes and groups of Persian officials who have relatively no importance." Even Dr. Millspaugh himself passes the buck in social matters to the local grandees, and "is preceded by a number of people who have not a fraction of his power. In a country like Persia, where the pomp and circumstance of a great position count for much, this wise attitude has been pleasing to princes and politicians and has furthered the American Administrator-General's progress toward greater real authority." On the other hand:

> It is into the lower orders of Persian officialdom—the huge class of functionaries who would never, under any circumstances, have social or political contact with the American administrators—that a consciousness of the power of that group has inevitably penetrated. A Cabinet Minister, who under all circumstances takes precedence of Dr. Millspaugh and who can, when necessary, send for Dr. Millspaugh and have a conference with him, is not



TEHERAN FINANCE IN WATCHFUL WAITING

This is the Imperial Bank of Persia, where Dr. Millspaugh's activities are watched with deep interest, as it is the official bank of the Government. It is a British institution, chartered in 1889.

YESTERDAY, the little boy across the street did not come out to play. Instead, his young friends saw the doctor go into his house. And later, another man came and tacked a piece of red paper on the door.

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likely to be unduly impress by the importance of that personage; but an employee who has been discharged or demoted, or who has been tried and convicted by Dr. Millspaugh's civil service court for embezzlement, realizes perfectly well where the mainspring of Teheran civil administration lies.

The four years of work that have centered so much power in the person of Dr. Millspaugh have coincided with the great years of Reza Shah's activity, and, in a peculiarly happy way, the activities of Reza Shah and of the American Financial Administration have been mutually complementary. If it is true, as Dr. Millspaugh states in his admirably modest and sober book, "The American Task in Persia" (New York, 1925), that the Americans would have failed in the collection of revenue "had it not been for the existence of a strong Army and the willingness of Reza Khan Pahlavi to cooperate with us," it is equally true that a great part of the inestimable service of Reza to his country would have borne no fruit if the Americans had not been there. Even if the attitude of Reza Shah inevitably differs somewhat from that of Reza Khan, the fact remains that, during a significant period in the history of Persia, Reza and Millspaugh served one another and, in doing so, were together of use to the Persian nation.

Negotiations for the engagement of a staff of American financial experts for Persia began in 1921 after the failure of Seyyed Zia-ed-Din's Government to obtain an adequate response from England. The first suggestion made was that W. Morgan Shuster, the protagonist of one spectacular attempt to reform Persian finances, be reengaged, as the head of the new mission. This suggestion was made to the Department of State at Washington, which communicated it to the British Foreign Office. Lord Curzon's response to it constituted the most comprehensive pledge of support which the British have ever given the American mission in Persia.

In the end Mr. Shuster's services were not available, and the Persian Legation then began negotiating with Dr. Millspaugh. The ensuing conversations were not a matter of Department of State record; from the beginning the Department made it clear that the engagement of American citizens as officials in Persia did not concern the American Government. In this respect the status of the American officials in Persia resembles that of the various Americans who have been from time to time employed in important missions by the League of Nations; their responsibility is exclusively to the body employing them, and there is no direct communication between them and the Department of State.

Dr. Millspaugh's contract as Administrator-General of the finances of Persia was signed in Washington on August 15, 1922, after prolonged conversations, in which Dr. Millspaugh insisted upon extensive powers, and after a law authorizing the step had been passed through the Mejlis.

Accompanied by one other member of the staff he had chosen he arrived in Teheran in November, 1922; the rest followed. With that tact which is one of his most striking characteristics, Dr. Millspaugh called upon all the foreign legations in Teheran, as well as upon the Cabinet Ministers, the important leaders of Parliament, and the court officials. When it is remembered that one of the most heinous crimes of which Mr. Shuster was accused during his tempestuous experience in Teheran was his failure to call first upon the British and Russian legations, it may be seen that this point has, in Persia, a very real importance.

The entire first year of the Millspaugh administration was taken up with acquiring control of the finances and obtaining in reality the powers already granted on paper. There was not, and never had been, a definitely organized and equipped financial administration that could be handed over from one Minister or official to another. In no case was any accounting made to the financial authorities; each Ministry took what it could and spent what it could, and for the most part the revenues were lost in a very murky no man's land of corruption. In some instances the revenues that thus escaped accounting were very important; in the Ministry of Public Works, for example, 6 to 10 per cent. of the national revenue (including the Anglo-Persian Oil Company's royalties) was spent or dissipated; in the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs almost as much again vanished. The State paid no bills and had no credit; all employees were far in arrears on their salaries; claims against the Government had gone unpaid for years; and in spite of the very considerable revenue collected annually, there was no money at all in the Treasury.

What had actually been left to the Ministry of Finance, when Dr. Millspaugh arrived, consisted of the direct taxes on land, the income from the public domains and a few hundred miscellaneous direct taxes, which were generally not collected and which yielded almost nothing.

The process of unifying the financial control was accomplished by aid of an agreement with Reza Khan Pahlavi, then Minister of War. The essence of this agreement was that Reza was to be paid 750,000 *tomans*—approximately $750,000—each month for his own ministry and the Army, surrendering, in return for this payment, those government revenues which he had previously confiscated. He immediately surrendered those revenues (which had never yielded, under his administration, so much as $750,000 per month), and every month since then Dr. Millspaugh has paid over the aforesaid sum to the Ministry of War. The $750,000 thus paid, however, has been spent—how?

After a gentle hint that the pay of Reza's soldiery is always some months in arrears, and that the people consequently suffer from some exactions by the fighting men, Mr. Sheean explains:

While the work of unifying financial control and organizing the administration was going on, it was, of course, practically impossible to make a budget or attempt to reform the fiscal system. Dr. Millspaugh made his first budget on what he describes as a "hit-and-miss" plan; he accepted at their face value the statements of the various government departments in regard to their needs, and allotted the estimated revenues accordingly. In the result the deficit at the end of the year (i. e., the real deficit, excedent of expenditures over receipts) was about 12 per cent. of the whole budget. By the time he was ready to present his second budget to the Mejlis he had already achieved a considerable knowledge of the financial needs of the Government, and was able to repress extravagance to a degree that brought him a tempest of execration. The real deficit in that year reached about 5 per cent.

The point upon which he insisted from the time of taking up his duties, however, was that the budget should be balanced; and even his first budget—which was also the first budget in the history of Persia—showed a balance of the estimated revenues and the estimated expenditures. Since then, his budgetary control has been so extended and fortified, and collection of revenue has been made so much more efficient and honest, that he not only has been able to establish a parity between revenue and expenditure on paper, but has eliminated the actual deficit in the operation of the government. At the close of the year 1924-1925 the deficit in operation had been practically eliminated; and at the close of the year 1925-1926 there was a surplus. These purely financial results of the work of the American administration have been accomplished with relatively little change in the fiscal system.

The principal occupation of the Americans—their daily and hourly job—has been the supervision of the collection of taxes and the organization and reform of accounts for revenue and disbursement. This work may at first seem, to a Western observer, to be routine bookkeeping, for which it could hardly have been necessary to bring a staff of experts all the way from the United States. What keeps it from being routine bookkeeping and, at the same time, adds to both the interest and the difficulty of the American administrator's daily work, is the character of the Persian people.

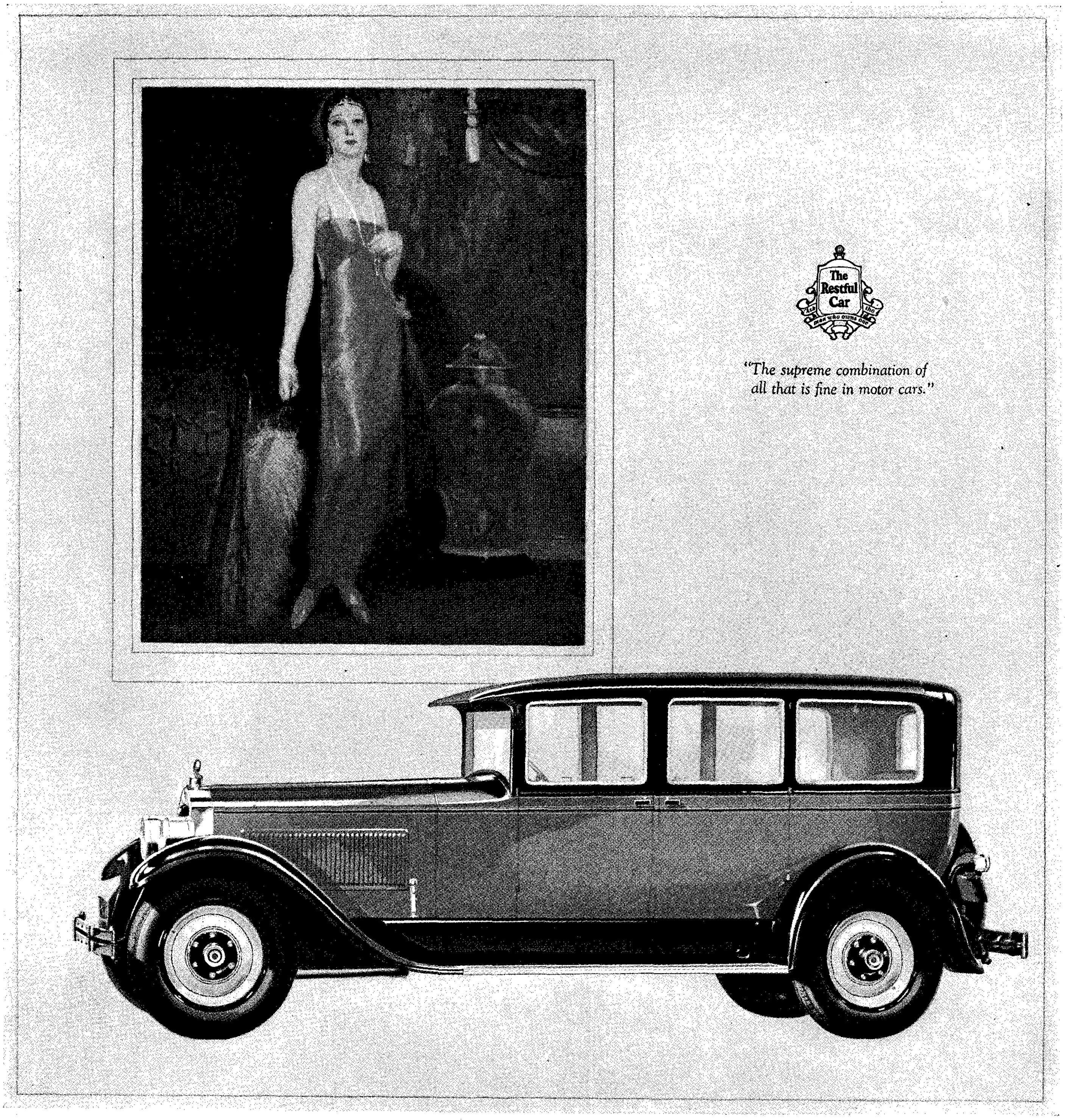
It is no doubt quite true that the Persians have a great fund of "potential honesty," as one of the American administrators used to tell me. "Potential honesty" he defined as the honesty that can be developed in any person by systematic inculcation of the idea that honesty is more profitable than dishonesty. Part of the daily labor of the American administration is the development of this "potential honesty," and in some cases there have been produced very competent, zealous and scrupulous employees.

In the main, however, it is incontestable that the Persians have no conception of group honesty in the Western meaning of the term.

The spectacle of corruption in Persia is described by Mr. Sheean as "either astonishing or disgusting or hilariously funny, depending upon the point of view, sometimes it is all three." For instance:

One occasion when it was decidedly all three was when the Mejlis was required to vote upon the new law granting a monopoly of air transport to a foreign company. French interests had bid for the concession against German interests; and, naturally enough, both sides had spent money liberally. It was the impression in Teheran that the French had outdistanced the Germans in generosity, and it was supposed that the French would obtain the concession. However, the French made a serious mistake; having paid for their right, they attended the meeting of Parliament and tried to direct proceedings by signals from the gallery. The maneuver defeated its own end; even the deputies who had promised to vote for the French company were shamed into voting for the German one. The French Minister, infuriated at the collapse of his plans, wrote a very indiscreet letter to Europe, which was immediately communicated

(*Continued on page 49*)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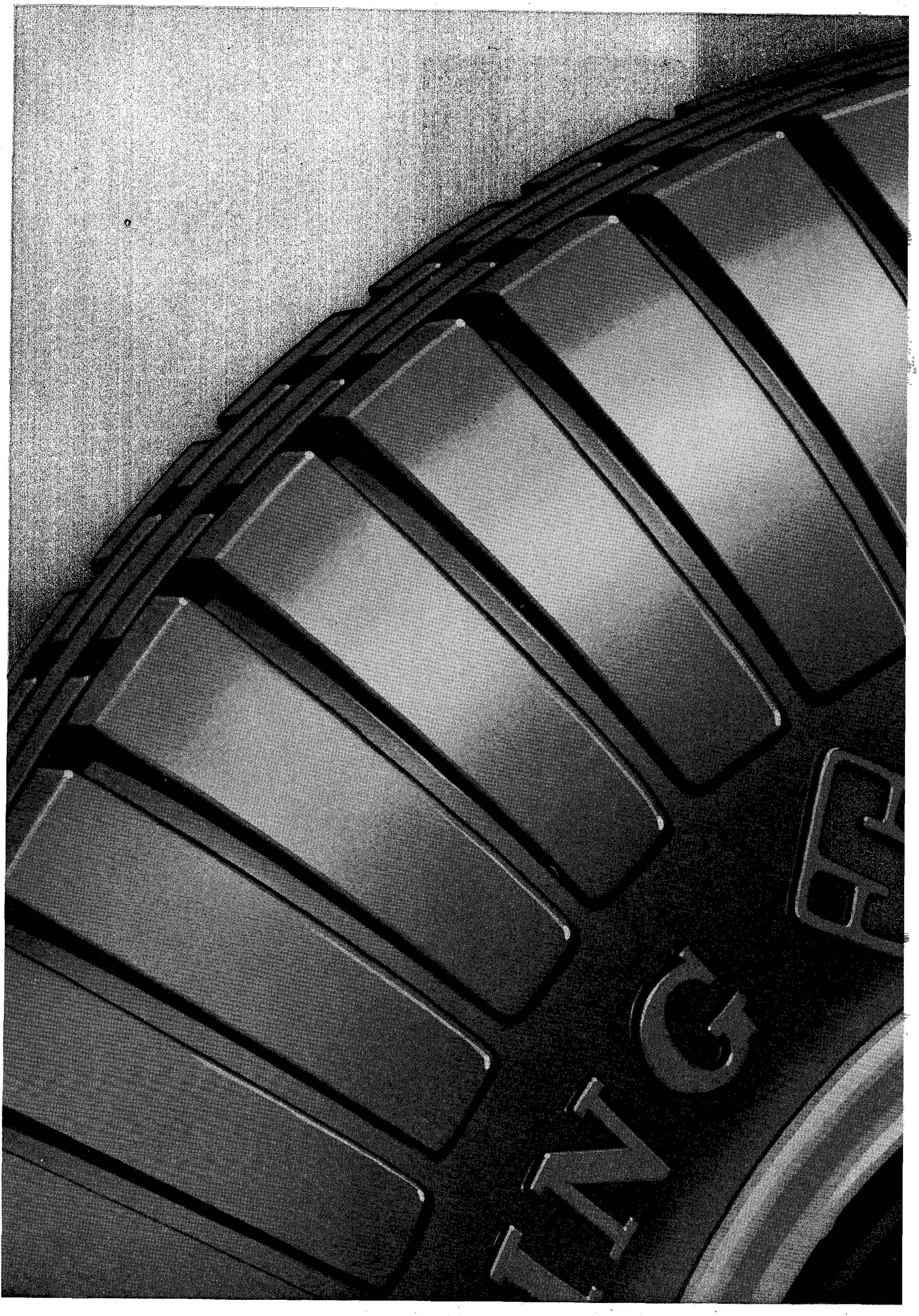
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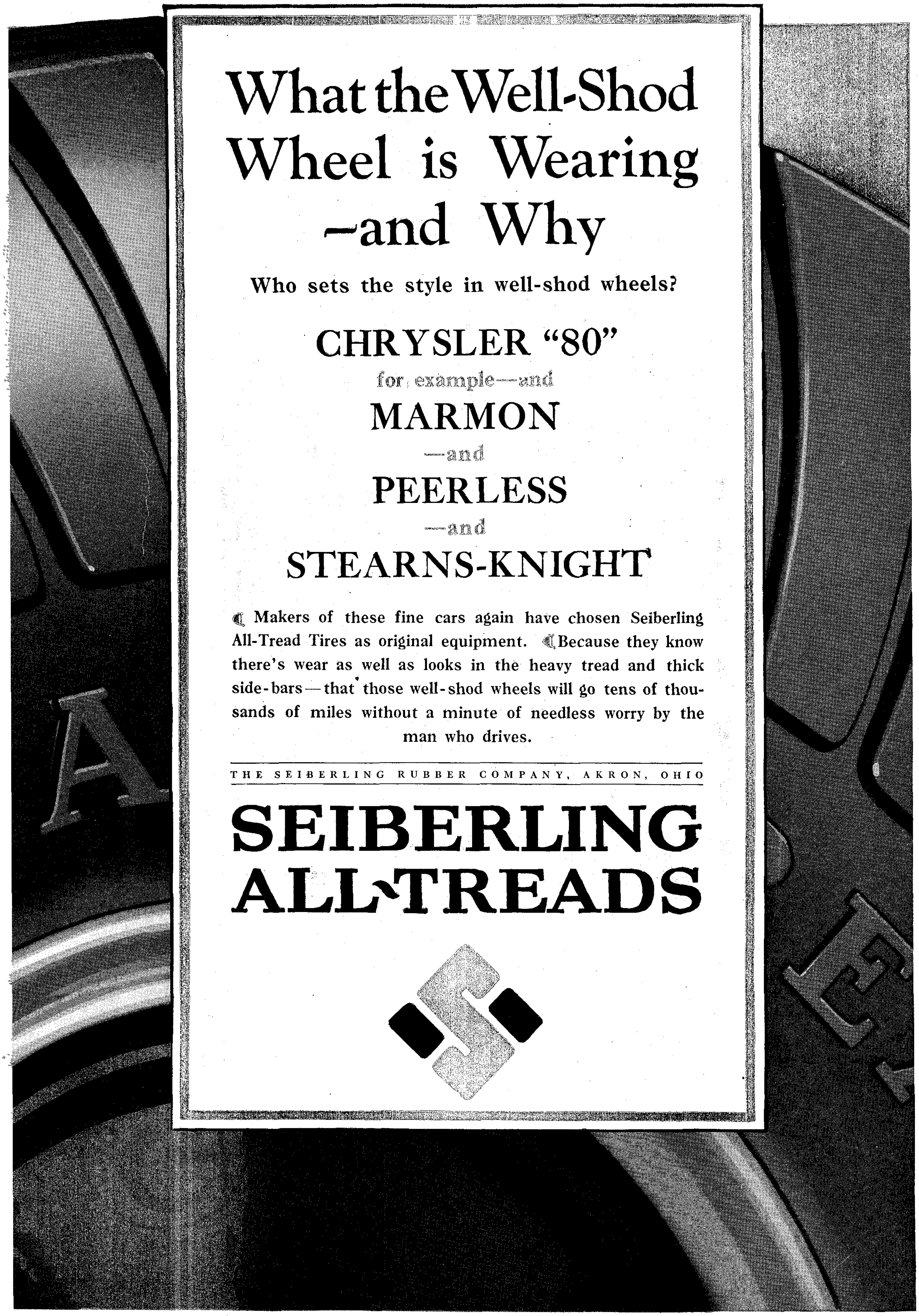

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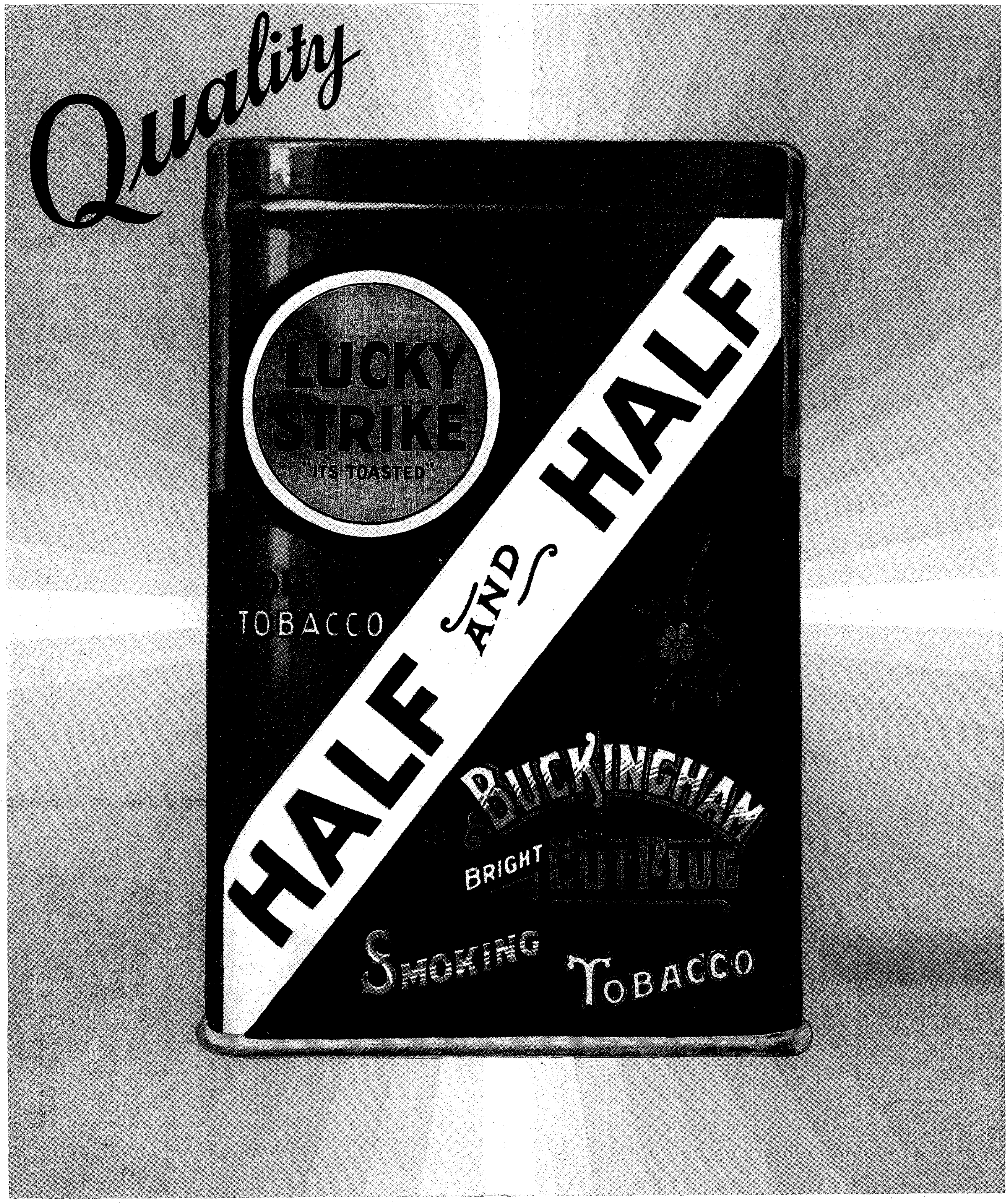
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(*Continued from page 44*)

to the Persian Foreign Office and to His Imperial Majesty by a spy. As a result the unfortunate Minister was compelled to leave Persia.

Another example of the openness of corruption struck me as both funny and infinitely depressing; it happened some time in May, 1926. An employee of the Ministry of Finance in Kerman had been suspected of defrauding the Government in 1923; there was an investigation, but the only provable irregularity was that the official in question had deposited government money in the bank, keeping a balance there in such considerable amounts that the interest supplied a tidy income. The interest, of course, he pocketed. The case was tried before the tribunal of the Ministry of Finance, which decided that the official had embezzled and should be punished. The case was appealed to various tribunals with equal or superior authority, hanging on for three years; the highest court handed down its decision last May, to the effect that the interest on government money, being interest, that is, Christian usury, does not belong to the Government, and that therefore the official, in stealing it, had not embezzled. Accordingly, by the Civil Service Act, the thieving official must be paid full salary for the three years during which he was defending himself, must continue to be carried on the civil-service lists and, as a *disponible*, or civil servant without actual employment, will receive for the rest of his life two-thirds of the salary he would have earned had he been an honest employee.

A large part of the embezzlement takes place at the source of revenue—on the farms and in the villages, where the Persian tax-collector meets the Persian taxpayer and makes his own arrangement. The tax-collector is paid five, six ten or twelve *tomans* a month, when his minimum actual expenditure is twenty or twenty-five. A man who has a wife, a house and a mule to maintain may be paid eight *tomans* a month by the Ministry of Finance, when his minimum expenditure each month is known to be twenty-eight *tomans*. The same man may handle fifteen to twenty thousand *tomans* a year in taxes, altho in general the sums do not run so high. The result is daily embezzlement. The Americans are all too well aware of it, but can not stop it without Parliamentary action to change the system and provide for adequate pay of the functionaries.

Formerly the personnel section of the Ministry of Finance controlled employees of the State; but now a Civil Service Administration, under Thomas Pearson, has been created to try and punish employees, mete out administrative reprimands and rule on promotions and pensions.

Since it is apparent, says Mr. Sheean, that Persia—like any other country—must remain in darkness so long as there is no widely accepted doctrine of duty to the State, "much of the work done by the Americans would therefore appear to be merely palliative and temporary." As he relates:

Once at a formal dinner a visitor to Teheran asked Dr. Millspaugh what, if any, good would have been achieved by the American administration if it were withdrawn from Persia to-morrow. "Wouldn't the Persian officials immediately return to just the corruption and abuses you have eliminated, or are eliminating?" the visitor asked.

"I think they would have learned something, nevertheless," Dr. Millspaugh said. "They would at least have seen what orderly administration is like and what unified and efficient control of the finances can mean to the State. Some of them would realize that this was desirable; some of them would have been enough imprest to make an effort in the future."

Outside of officialdom, likewise—among taxpayers as well as tax-collectors—the Americans encountered a deplorable want of social and political morality. It may be doubted if tax-evasion anywhere—even in Western Europe or the United States—ever reached the point it had touched in Persia by 1921. It must be understood that the poor there are so exceedingly poor and the rich so very rich that the wealth of the nation is in the hands of the aristocratic governing families—a relatively small group. The poor in Persia—as elsewhere—paid their taxes; the rich, almost to a man, evaded them. In some instances exemptions were granted for "distinguished services to the State" (as in the case of His Highness the Farman Farma); in others on account of misfortunes that had never happened, such as fire, tempest or famine. In certain instances false tax returns were made; in still others (as in the case of His Highness the Sipahdar-i-Azam, Sepah Salar, and of His Highness the Sheik of Mohammerah, Sardar Aghdass), taxes were simply—without the offer of any excuse—not paid.

For the most part, the upper classes in Persia are so intelligent and well-educated that, when they set out to defraud the Government, they do it expertly.

A certain "highness" of my acquaintance has defrauded the Government all his life and would continue to do so were it not for the Americans. But his bland competence has made it impossible to prove that he owes the Government one *kran*. For each year since his youth—which was many years ago—he has a yellowed paper or papers of some kind, showing either receipts for taxes paid or exemptions from taxes. It matters little that the Treasury has not received the money; His Highness can prove that it was paid. Furthermore, His Highness has minute and careful accounts for every estate he owns throughout the empire and can show that his taxes were properly calculated on the basis of the returns from those estates. His Highness is absolutely right, and the investigator—fully aware that, after all, a man with an income of a million dollars or thereabouts each year should have paid something on taxes during the past thirty years—has no recourse.

In two cases—"both of them sensational, not to say melodramatic"—the Americans have succeeded in obtaining payments of arrears, and the writer proceeds:

The first was that of the Sipahdar-i-Azam, who had been Prime Minister before the *coup d'état* of Seyyed Zia-ed-Din and Reza Khan, and who had never paid taxes on his enormous wealth. The Sipahdar is referred to in Teheran generally as the Sepah Salar—"Commander of the Armies"—a title that he gained quite literally by commanding at the siege of Tabriz both the besieged and the besiegers. He was in all respects an astonishing old bandit, who apparently never hesitated to change sides, betray a master, kill an enemy or steal any money within reach. He had first experienced the downrightness of American ideas about money when Mr. Shuster administered the finances in Teheran; and he had made up his mind to resist the new Americans, ten years later, at all costs.

In the long struggle over whether His Highness should pay his taxes, the Americans were supported by Reza and obtained an agreement from the old grandee, which he broke immediately afterward. When it appeared that he did not intend to pay his arrears at all, Dr. Millspaugh seized his property. Whereupon His Highness filled Teheran with his lamentations; and, in fact, he received a great deal of sympathy. More than one Persian of the upper class—notably His Highness the Farman Farma—told me that public opinion was strongly against the Americans on this point. It was argued that the Sipahdar was an old man and that he had served many governments (as, indeed, he very literally had!).

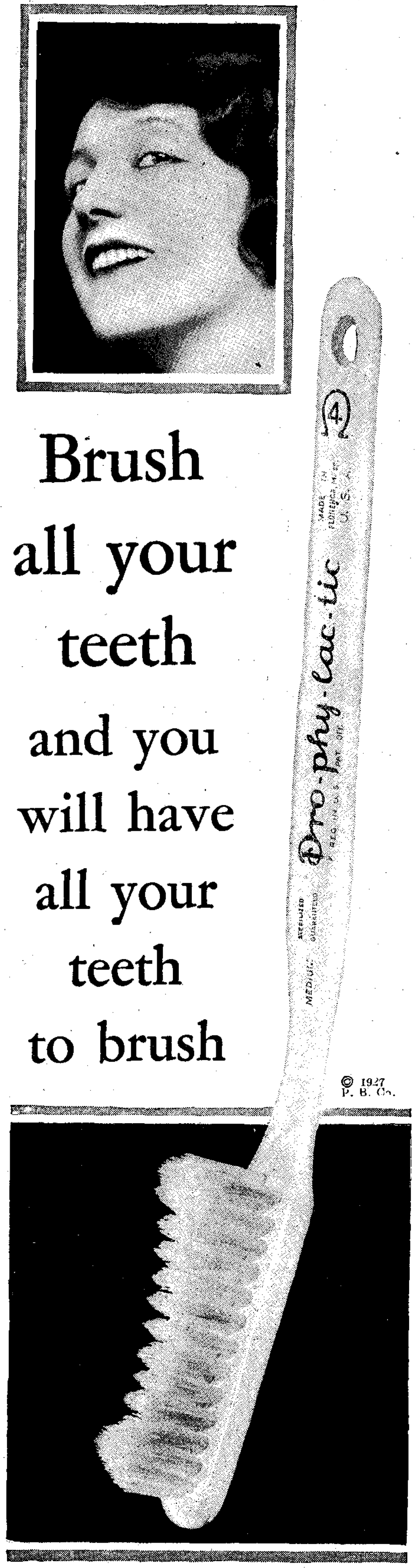
The Sipahdar's confiscated properties included villages and farms, country estates, palaces; one of them, called the Garden of Paradise—"Bagh-i-Ferdous"—I shall never forget. It is the most sumptuous dwelling I saw in Persia, and probably one of the most palatial country houses in the world. One huge room done in marble stalactite struck me as imposing almost beyond belief. There was also a particularly fine hall of mirrors. Nobody, of course, but a madman or a film-star could conceivably live in such a thing, but its grandiose beauty left one breathless. The old man had spent a fortune on it. But it had never had a tenant, never even been furnished, and, in the weedy garden outside millions of mosquitoes caroused. Nobody could be found—not even a foreign legation, not even His Imperial Majesty—who would attempt to occupy the place.

The end of the Sipahdar's story came late last July. It hardly surprized me. He committed suicide after notifying all and sundry that the Americans had driven him to it by their cruel insistence upon the payment of taxes.

The other case in which the Americans have made an agreement for the paying of tax arrears is that of the Sheik Khazal of Mohammerah. The Sheik, that melancholy figure who trailed his Arab robes through all the gaieties of the coronation like a mourner at a feast, agreed in 1924 to pay a very large sum ($3,000,000, I believe) on arrears, and it is my impression that so far he has paid nearly half of it. His wealth is so enormous, or at least so indefinite, that it is difficult to conjecture whether this sum makes its absence felt; but in any case his principal misfortune appears to be not the tax settlement to which the Americans brought him, but the fact that Reza has detained him in Teheran.

While admitting that Dr. Millspaugh has not yet succeeded in wholly suppressing tax-evasion, Mr. Sheean extols the results he has obtained, and then reveals the presence of an Ethiopian in the woodpile. As he puts it:

Political combinations have hitherto been the ruin of every attempt at internal reform in Persia: politics drove Mr. Shuster out, and politics ended the efforts of Seyyed Zia-ed-Din, Mr. Armitage-Smith, and many another. Dr. Millspaugh's talent



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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

> as an administrator, which is very considerable, is, I believe, eclipsed by his political capacity; for an honest administration might have been carried on by others, but the achievement of, having remained in Persia for four years, supporting Reza and supported by him, amounts almost to a miracle.
>
> The political forces opposed to Dr. Millspaugh have been the strongest in Persia. They have included the aristocracy almost to a man; the friends of Russia, unitedly and upon every occasion; from time to time both the clericals and the Socialists; and at intervals the friends of England, also. If all this opposition ever formulated itself at one time, it would inevitably carry the Shah with it, and the American administration would not outlive one debate in the Mejlis. Or if a new alinement should throw the Shah against the administration, it might conceivably be saved by the Mejlis. Up to the time when I write, the administration has been condemned more than once by the politicians, only to survive through the tact of Dr. Millspaugh or the operation of circumstance. On one of these occasions, Dr. Millspaugh resigned, inducing the other members of the group to do likewise; the prospect of losing them all brought the Cabinet to terms. On another occasion, during the same summer, when dismissal of the Americans had been practically decided upon, the murder of Robert Imbrie, the American vice-consul, in the streets of Teheran, caused the Cabinet to reconsider through fear of further alienating foreign opinion.
>
> Independent Persian opposition to Dr. Millspaugh has come, for the most part, from the aristocracy, supported at intervals by the clergy. The criticisms are various, and some of them appear to be purely technical; but their essence, their motive, is uniformly political. Two criticisms from among many in my notes will give an idea of the attitude of the nobles.
>
> "When the Americans came to Persia," said His Highness the Farman Farma, "we expected foreign capital to flood in, railways to be built, the country to become prosperous again. What has happened? We are crusht under taxes, great tracts of land are going out of cultivation entirely, the people are more miserable than ever before, and nothing good results. No railways have been built, no public works begun; nor has there been any development of agriculture or industry. We pay and pay and keep on paying, but it does no good to anybody—except to support an enormous and expensive financial administration, which we do not need. I have sold as many of my estates as I can, because it is impossible to cultivate at profit under the American administration. The Americans make no effort to bring in foreign capital to improve the country; their only idea is to pile on more taxes and crush the people."
>
> His Excellency the Minister of the Court, Teymortash, found fault on different grounds: "I have always been friendly to the members of the American Financial Administration, and have sometimes been of great service to them. But they arouse a very great opposition by their severity, by their unwillingness to recognize Persian conditions. They want to apply the same iron-bound rules and regulations to Khorasan as to Khuzistan, to Baluchistan as to Teheran. We have had to repress a rebellion only the other day because the Americans are unwilling, in Khuzistan, to permit the Arab chiefs to take their part of the taxes they collect from their people—a custom that is very old. And they have a tendency, a very dangerous tendency, to make the Ministry of Finance absorb all the rest of the government—to reach out and take other administrations that properly do not belong to them. They spend already about one-fourth of the total national revenue every year, which is more than any financial administration ought to spend."
>
> The Farman Farma's hostility is obviously due to his unwillingness to pay his taxes, and Teymortash's, to his belief that the Americans have become too powerful. Both opinions are typical of very large sections of the Persian upper class. The opposition of the aristocracy appears to be, indeed, a pretty constant factor.
>
> The precariousness of Dr. Millspaugh's position is increased by the persistence of British and Russian intrigue in Persia. Persian politics is never, strictly speaking, internal; for Persia can not be called, in the full sense of the expression, an independent country. While Russians control the economy of Northern Persia and Englishmen the economy of Southern Persia, there must inevitably enter into every political question the influence of Russia and England. Dr. Millspaugh's effort has been to maintain the strictest neutrality; at least, he has told me so, and I believe him. The Russians, however, are firmly convinced that he is devoted to British interests. They are aware—thanks to the efficient secret service they employ in Teheran—that Dr. Millspaugh maintains intimate relations with the American Legation, and that he was appointed to his present office in Persia at the suggestion of Charles Evans Hughes, then Secretary of State, in whom Russians see an inveterate enemy. The Russians, therefore, believe that the American Financial Administration was created by the Department of State in Washington, as the result of a conspiracy of the twin imperialisms, the American and the British.

After citing one or two instances of friction with the Russians, Mr. Sheean observes:

> The frame of mind that both Russians and Americans bring to their occasional meetings is, perhaps, the original cause of the difficulty. To an American, passionately devoted to property and possession, the Communist's negation of the right of private property is in itself enough to destroy his claim to consideration as an equal of other people or his chance of having what he says taken at its face value. Of course, the Americans in Persia sincerely do not think themselves subject to the dictates of this fundamental prejudice. I once asked Dr. Millspaugh if he recognized its existence. "Yes," he said, "the prejudice exists, no doubt; but in my case I have never permitted it to influence any action." Yet, whether it is possible for a prejudice so deeply rooted not to influence action, may be questioned. On the Russian side there is an equally pronounced bias, due to belief that America is the great conscious bulwark of world capitalism. It is useless to tell a Russian that American officials and business men are, for the most part, simple souls and have never dreamed of being "deliberate agents of a capitalistic conspiracy"; the Russian has his prejudice, as the American has his.

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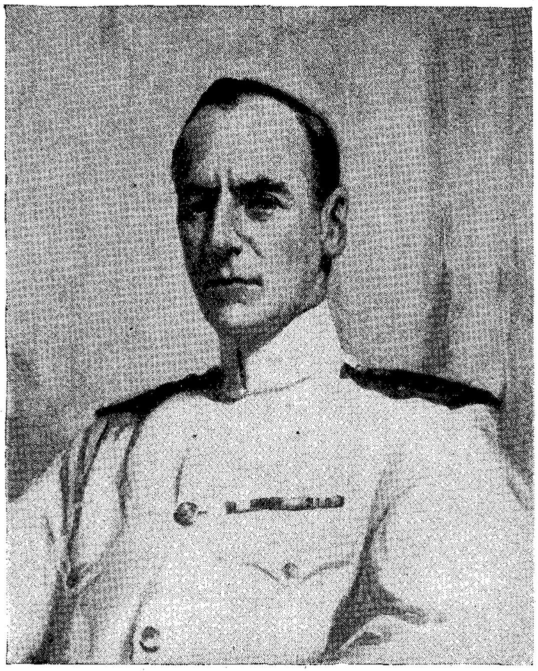

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-says the Commander of America's most famous ship

WHY is it so many American men and women of distinguished social, and artistic, and public position drive the Willys-Knight Great Six in preference to all other fine automobiles? . . . Why is it so many famous European personalities coincide so emphatically in this preference?

Why is it this car enjoys such unusual prestige—such widespread good-will—among the most selective group of motor-car buyers in this country and abroad? . . .

Here Captain Herbert Hartley—Commander of the world-famous "Leviathan"—states a reason . . .

> *"At sea, the mighty Leviathan . . . Ashore, my wonderful Willys-Knight Great Six . . . That's my idea of transportation de luxe."* (*Signed*) HERBERT HARTLEY

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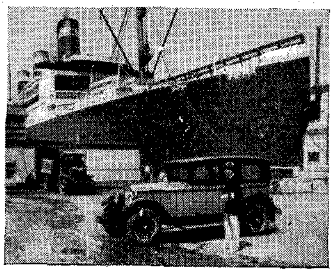
The Knight sleeve-valve motor—*patented, protected, exclusive.* In this one great feature you have the leading reason for the irresistible forward march toward luxury-car leadership of the Willys-Knight Great Six . . .



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And the Knight sleeve-valve motor is a feature other manufacturers would pay millions to get, because international engineering authorities acknowledge its supremacy. Through years of tests, both here and abroad, it has proven itself the most efficient type of automobile motor built . . .

The same type of power plant used in the finest and costliest cars of Europe—the Belgian Minerva, the Panhard and Voisin of France, the British Daimler-Knight (you know what these great names stand for) the Knight engine of the Willys-Knight Great Six—no carbon troubles, no valves to grind, is considered in professional engineering circles to be the greatest major advantage ever possessed by any automobile.

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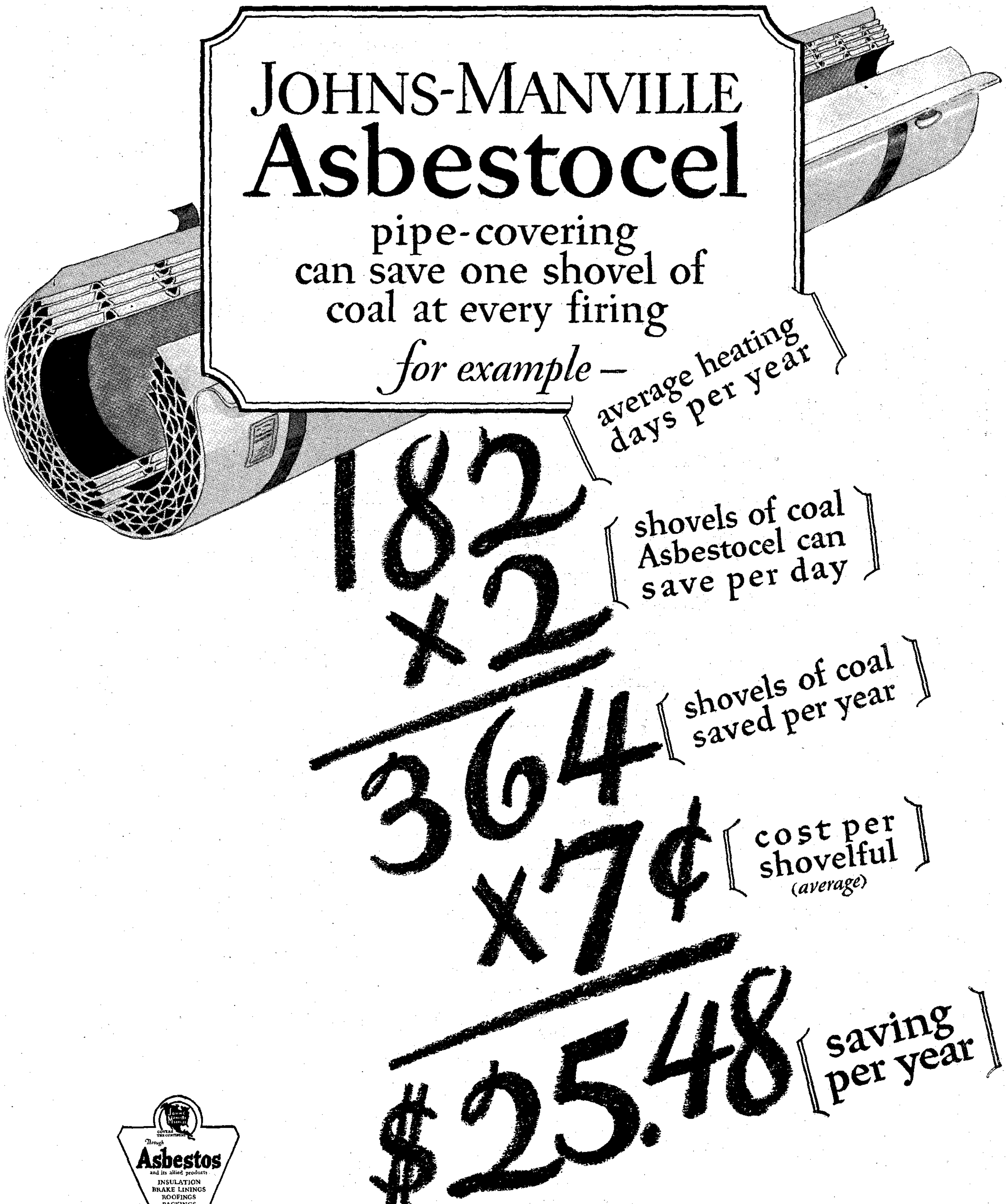
TAKING AMERICA TO EUROPE

SINCE the lower class European can no longer come to America, he has called America to come to him, and a recent writer sets forth the novel view that we have done post-war Europe an inestimable service in restricting immigration, and thereby forcing the youth and stronger elements, the natural migrants, to remain at home. Since they must stay there, "they are making the best of it, using American methods as far as they have been able to discover them in the books they have read and from their own people here who have gone back avisiting their home towns." And so one finds the Charleston in old Madrid, bacon and eggs in Paris, and baseball in Budapest. The continent from Spain to the Balkans seems to have succumbed to the subtle charm of our safety-razors and gold teeth. Everywhere one dances to jazz, even in Turkey, while in the business world, as in sporting and social circles, we also find Yankee notions. "Every office in Europe, big or small, that wants to look like an office, has at least one typewriting machine and prides itself on that one being American." Konrad Bercovici, who went abroad last summer for four months, describes in *Collier's* the great invasion of Europe by American manufacturers, slang and jazz. Five years ago on a previous trip, Mr. Bercovici relates that his Spanish friends were annoyed by a jazz band in one of the dancing places of the town, and exclaimed to him:

> "What terrible noise! It is barbaric, ugly, impossible! That kind of music appeals to the lower instincts."
>
> In Granada, in Madrid, I heard the same cry among the intellectuals. They were up in arms. Had they had any power, they would have ordered the musicians beheaded to get rid once and forever of these barbarians—two innocent Harlem negroes, one blowing a sad saxophone and the other doing all kinds of tricks on a drum.
>
> In France they were a little more tolerant. It was the music of America for Americans, and there were enough Americans in Paris to support a few jazz bands. "Let them have their music; it is good enough for them," said the French, who danced the waltz, the polka, the minuet.
>
> Germany, resenting everything American, literally shrieked with horror at the mere mention of jazz. Austria smiled good-naturedly. It could never come to Vienna. And as for the other countries of Europe, what they said and wrote about jazz and the barbarous American rhythms would make a 100-per-cent. American swear never to look at, listen to or touch anything European.
>
> Last summer in Seville the friend who had cried loudest against jazz was now trying to dance the Charleston, and had lost five pounds of weight within a few weeks to master the intricate steps.
>
> "It is wonderful exercise!" he exclaimed.
>
> The timid jazz band playing in one of the cafés had been strengthened by two saxophones and a louder drum, and there were at least four other dancing places where jazz was played afternoons and evenings
>
> Many of my bearded and mustached friends had become addicts of the American safety-razor; it was more hygienic. And they hoped jazz would replace completely the slow modern Spanish dancing music.
>
> "You see," one man told me, "we are not less Spaniards than we were, but why not adapt ourselves to modern life? It is hopeless to expect that life will adapt itself to old traditions."
>
> "But what do the women say?" I asked.
>
> "They? They benefit the most from all that. Why, there is a woman's suffrage party in Madrid, with branches in every city. The Spanish woman is becoming more and more independent."
>
> In the wake of American music, not preceding it, have come American-made cars, American-made phonographs, disks; American merchandise of all kinds has risen in the estimation of the Spaniards.
>
> The possession of an American car or of an American-made piano is considered the height of affluence and taste. The American pianos are really much better than the European ones, but there are European automobiles fully as good as the American product, yet at the same price, and even a little higher—and the American automobile is preferred because it is fashionable to own one.
>
> All the best articles of toilet, both for men and women, are either of American origin or counterfeit. At any rate, what is claimed as American is good. Men's modern ready-made clothes are simply called "Americano." You go into a store and you don't ask for a coat—you ask for an "Americano."

One interesting phase in the Americanization of France which Mr. Bercovici notes is that American jazz songs, when translated into French, retain at least one verse in the original—"Always"; "That's My Baby," "Bananas" and in that way:

> More English words and American slang steal into the French language in one year than hundreds of years of close contact with the English have introduced.
>
> On the French bills-of-fare in the restaurants one finds "Hamburger Steak," "Bacon and Eggs," "Boston Beans." In the language of sport, knock-out, uppercut, rabbit punch, half-nelson, scissors, are definitely incorporated into the French tongue. French academicians are despairing, but modern French writers use American terms freely and they become part and parcel of the living language. The best novels of modern French writers abound with words like window, O. K., home, store, "shop," girls, etc. . . .
>
> Never before have so many Frenchmen spoken English, or attempted to speak English. Beards and mustaches have disappeared on the boulevards and the faubourgs, and the most intellectual Frenchwomen have taken to low heels and broad toes, to sweaters and jerseys.
>
> In France, where the automobile industry first flourished, whose cars have always been considered the best the world over, the younger generation of business men exult in the possession of an American car; it is the badge of modernism, the road to prosperity. In Austria and Hungary and in the Balkan countries the gasoline filling stations advertise American gasoline and American oil, tho native oil is sold much cheaper.
>
> Last year in Germany there appeared several books about America, so enthusiastic, so flattering, the best American can not



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Asbestocel will quickly pay for itself and pay dividends every year thereafter.

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> read them without blushing. In France Jack London's books sell into the hundreds of thousands; James Oliver Curwood is as popular there as here. Fenimore Cooper is being read with great gusto. Every American novel published here is translated into German first, then into Scandinavian, French, Italian, etc.

When Mr. Bercovici reached the Balkans, he found things were much the same there. In Austria and Hungary his gipsy friends greeted him with the latest jazz, and—

> I had been only two hours in Budapest when I was invited to a baseball game. I had not been that many hours in Bulgaria when I was invited to a football game, where the players were equipped with American gear, tho European gear of the same make would have been much cheaper. And, lo and behold, in Bucharest, I, who had come from America, seemed to be the only one who still wore a mustache!
>
> The Wallachians and the Moldavians had succumbed to the American safety-razor, and I saw golden teeth in the mouths of peasants as well as in the mouths of princes and princesses.
>
> Only a few years before the World War, at the very mention of America, everybody shrugged his shoulders. It was a country where some one went for the filthy lucre. No culture. No art. No intellectual attainments of any kind.
>
> To-day you can not pass down any of the principal streets of Madrid, Bucharest, Belgrade, Vienna, Budapest, without seeing "American" something or other in a shop window; and American moving pictures, of course, everywhere. Even the Tatars on the Black Sea listen to jazz. They wear B. V. D.'s instead of bathing-suits.
>
> In Turkey, backward Turkey, the red fez has been banished and the modern hat has become obligatory. Kemal Pasha and the others who govern are striving to introduce American methods and American goods into their country.
>
> I have seen the most pitiful attempts at hygiene and open plumbing. In one hotel in Constantinople claiming "American comfort," there were radiators in every room. But there was no heating apparatus anywhere, and they still brought hot water in pails to fill the bottom of the bathtub! Another year or two, and the rest will come.

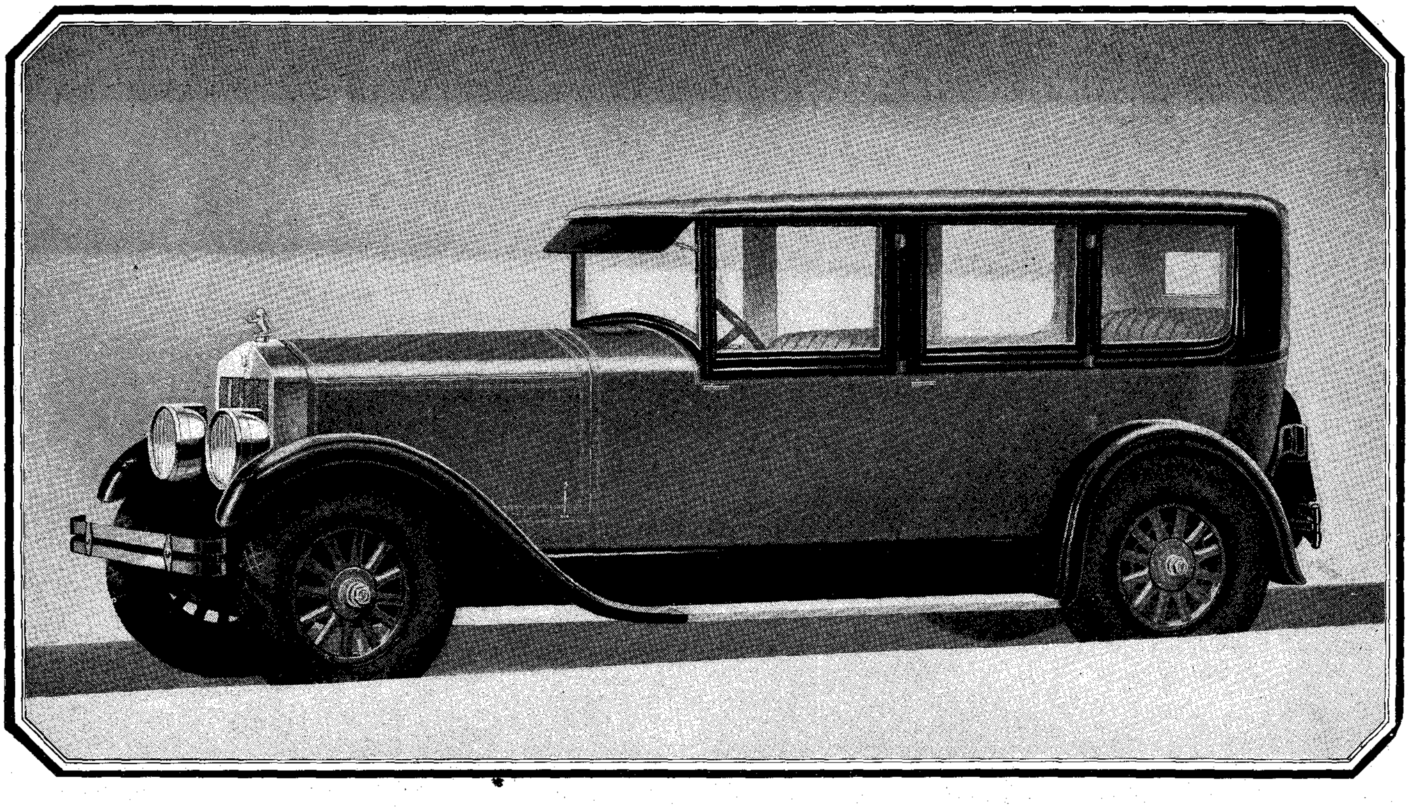
The cause of this great interest in America and enormous sale of things American, Mr. Bercovici attributes to restricted immigration, for immediately after the war:

> The returned soldiers wanted to run away from the memory of the battle-fields, despairing that Europe might ever become again what it had been. The younger men of Europe cried out, "Europe is finished, destroyed." The immigration quota shut the wide doors close, leaving only a narrow crack through which few might enter. . . . Every one talked about our stringent immigration laws with personal animus. Each one seemed to think America had wronged him personally. Those who had shrugged their shoulders and those who, years before, had looked down upon those who had gone, suddenly discovered that they had never wanted anything so strongly as to go to America.
>
> After a while this peevishness changed into great curiosity about the United States. Every country published books about America by some one who knew what they were talking about, and others who did not.
>
> I fancy only half of American goods sold to-day to Europe is due to advertising. The rest is due to the desire of the people to possess something from America. Since they could not go there, they got America to come to them.
>
> Indirectly America has done Europe the greatest service by putting into effect the restrictive immigration laws. The youth and the stronger element that would have left their homes would have drained Europe of all its energy, of all possibility of ever coming back to its pre-war condition. Now, since they must stay at home, they are making the best of it, using American methods as far as they have been able to adapt them to their own needs, as far as they have been able to discover them in the books they have read and from their own people who have gone avisiting their home towns.
>
> Land and property, that would have gone begging had our doors remained open, have soared in price. Europe is back at work with a feeling of permanency. Every one feels he is there to stay. Since he can not go to America, he has called America to come to him. There are, of course, a good many who complain. One world-famous European writer said to me:
>
> "The walls of Jericho fell after seven days of the blowing of the ram's horn. The walls of Europe are now falling to the sound of the drum and the saxophone. Traditions as well as thrones are being shaken to pieces by tom-toms and charlestons.
>
> "When the history of old Europe shall be written, a hundred years from now, the historian will have to keep in mind the great day when the American immigration quota became a law."

THE LAST OF THE TOWN-CRIERS

THE TOWN-CRIER'S THREE-POUND BELL "has rung the changes on many human emotions during the last quarter of a century" in Provincetown, Massachusetts. This New England town boasts the last crier in the United States, Walter Smith, seventy-seven years old. He may be seen hobbling "upalong" and "downalong" its one sidewalk, with a bunch of "no-tusses" in his hand, telling the world the details of "births, deaths, auctions, divorces, and dances," as given thereon. Francis J. Oppenheimer, writing in *Success Magazine*, enjoins us to listen to his "Ding-dong! ding-dong!" and his "Sally Jones has left my bed and board, an' I won't be responsible for her debts." During the war, continues Mr. Oppenheimer, he could sometimes be heard crying out, aged head cocked to one side, "No-tuss! The *Manuela*, flying the bait flag, will stop at Portugal to get her bait. Captain Rudulpho, her owner, has three sons in the Allied Army." Mr. Oppenheimer assumes that a bait flag is some kind of fisherman's emblem, to show they are out of bait "somewhat as the unorthodox 'jolly Roger' flag of the pirates told all those unfortunate enough to see it flying that they were out of luck." But some of the Provincetown taxpayers, with no sense of the picturesque or dramatic, object to this peripatetic newspaper, and we learn that:

> Walter Smith is somewhat of a political problem in Provincetown, for some of the disgruntled taxpayers don't like his living in the Town House all summer, and then arunning down to Boston in the winter to spend the few dollars he's made crying aloud. His bell, which he has bequeathed to the Provincetown Museum, where it is to be exhibited with MacMillan's trophies, has also got the townspeople by the ears. The Provincetown "bead man," whose stall is in front of the bowling alley, says the gift-shop man whose place faces Town Hall, rubbed his name off when he silver-plated the bell. You see, the bead man bought the bell for Walter!
>
> His old captain's cap goes up and down like a jack-in-the-box as the Boston flappers try to catch the old Army smile flickering on his faded face in front of the gift shop, his official headquarters, where he reigns like the king of bell-ringers that he is.
>
> Walter, however, is a somewhat tattered old monarch as he shuffles up the street. Lonely, he seems, and very, very tired. I paid him a visit at the Town House, and he seemed to be without the usual cronies or friends that old men usually gather about them with whom to pass more pleasantly the sunset hours of life. I saw the old man again, boarding the *Dorothy Bradford* for Boston at the end of the season, and there was neither native nor vacationist to see the old fellow off. To the excited excursionists bidding "Au revoir!" to their friends on the wharf, Walter was little more than an unnecessary old man who was tripping over their smart Tremont Street luggage. As the boat disappeared from view, I could distinguish through the Cape Cod mist the aged figure making its lame, lone way about the gray deck of the steamer.
>
> Walter wears a loose and shabby uniform during the crying season, and has a weakness for chewing tobacco. His opinions carry the weight of another period, for this oldest of all Cape Codders has seen many things in his lifetime, and if they have taught him little, and if he has drawn no conclusions from them, what does it matter?
>
> "Since the old town-crier died at Nantucket," Walter told me as we basked in the sunshine outside the Board of Trade Building where he is wont to loaf of a warm afternoon, "I'm the only town-crier left in the United States. And when I'm done ringing, I don't know what this town's goin' to do." Walter's faith in his bell equals Napoleon's faith in his destiny.
>
> "You know," he went on, his pale blue eyes looking out to sea, "no one could succeed me. There was a feller tried to compete with me last summer, but you couldn't make out a word he said, and besides he carried a mean little dinner-bell."
>
> Walter's contempt for a tinkle bell is equaled only by Paderewski's contempt for a mean pianoforte.
>
> "A pound-and-a-half bell don't amount to a bag of coke," he told me in a low, confidential voice. "Give me a three-pound bell! It's louder. It's clearer. No, there's no truth in that story that a drunken Portuguese sailor stole my bell, and woke up the whole village crying that the Town Hall wuz afire. I never leave that bell out of my sight, and when I go to bed, Mr. Holliday allus puts that bell in the glass show-case with the toy windmills and bayberry candles."
>
> He patted the shining, silver curves with an affectionate stroke.
>
> "I gave one of my bells to a restaurant, and I sold one to an



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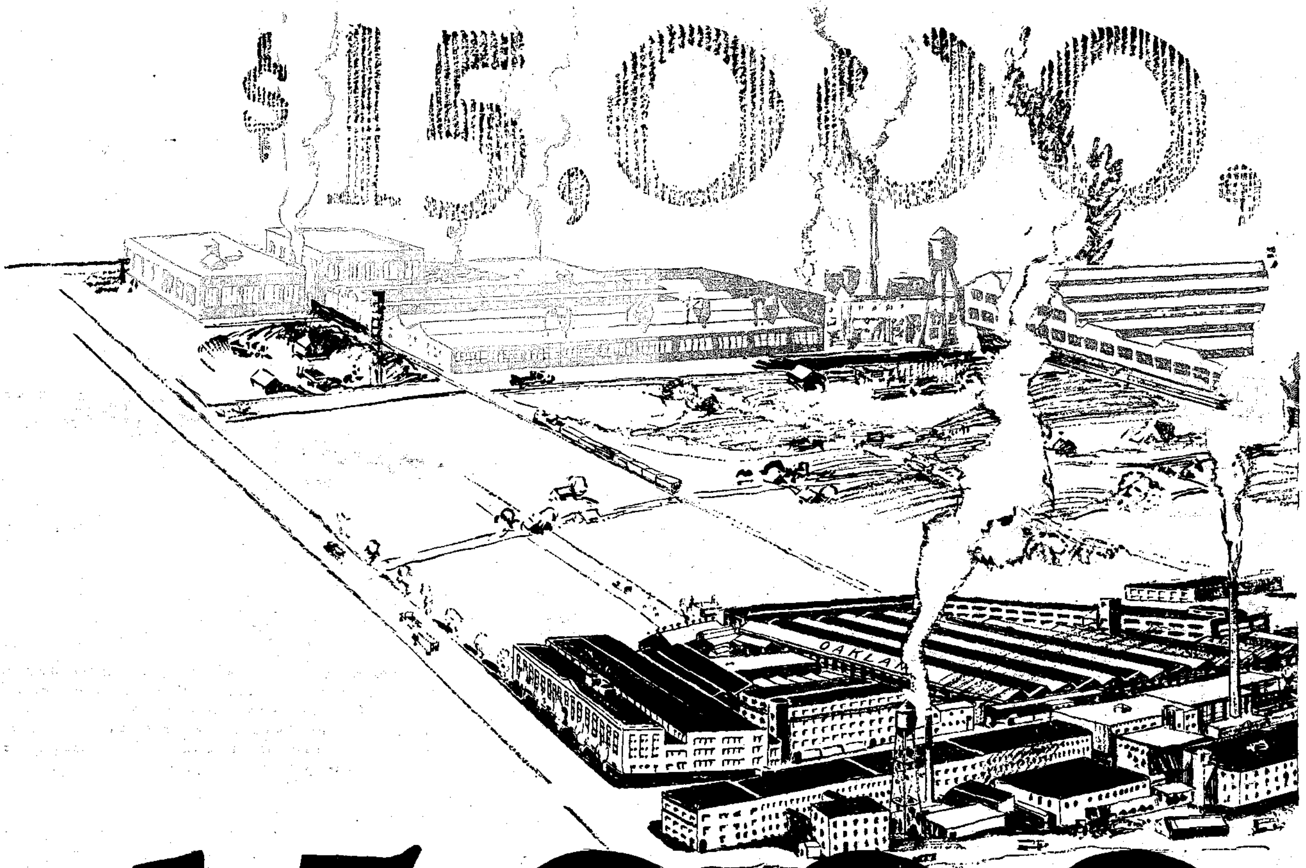

$15,000,

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SCARCELY twelve months ago Oakland was only one of many manufacturers striving for preeminence. Today it ranks among the largest builders of motor cars in the world. Responsible for that sweep to leadership have been a continuous series of triumphs in advanced engineering and a succession of spectacular manufacturing feats.

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Winning and Holding Good Will
Last Year • This Year
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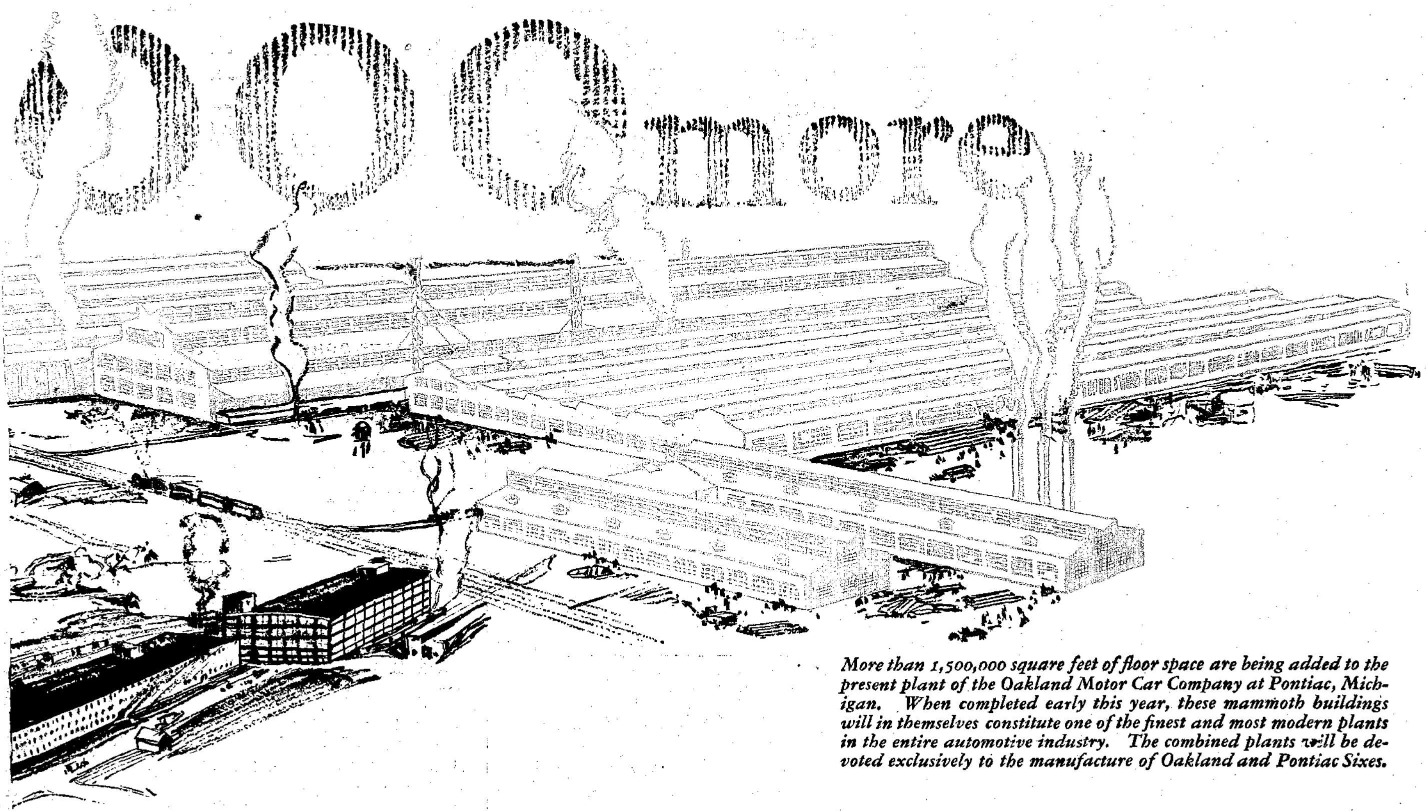

More than 1,500,000 square feet of floor space are being added to the present plant of the Oakland Motor Car Company at Pontiac, Michigan. When completed early this year, these mammoth buildings will in themselves constitute one of the finest and most modern plants in the entire automotive industry. The combined plants will be devoted exclusively to the manufacture of Oakland and Pontiac Sixes.

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It represents infinitely more than Oakland's own promise that the leadership so brilliantly won will not be relinquished.

It stands as a tangible pledge to the public at large that in fundamental goodness and fundamental value Oakland Six and Pontiac Six will continue supreme in their field!

* * *

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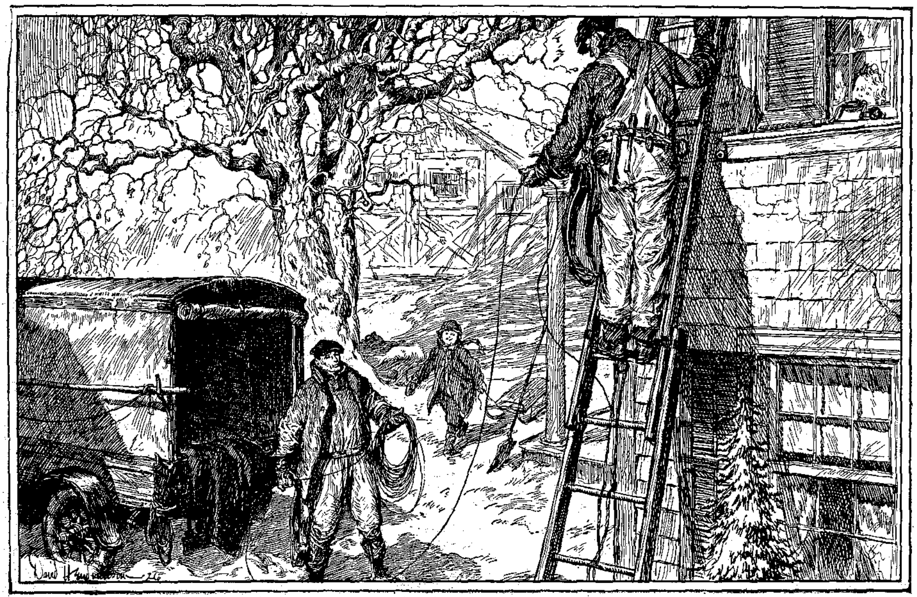

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Each telephone call may be compared to a taxicab, whose destination is controlled by the subscriber. The telephone company extends its wires to the homes and offices of those who desire service, placing its telephones within immediate reach. The call is made at the time, from the point, and to the place that the subscriber desires. He speaks to the person he wants—wherever he may be.

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excursion-boat for three dollars," he reminisced, "and I've promised to give this one to the town as a monument to my labors. They'll put it in the museum," he breathed contentedly.

"They say there's a bell in Moscow that's so big you can walk through one of its chinks," he continued as one versed in the ways and histories of bells. "I'd like to hear that bell. And I'd like to see our Liberty Bell in Philadelphia. And I'd like to see that big bell in Christ's Tower at Oxford," he went on with awed wonder in his voice. He shook his head. "I never will, I guess," he added solemnly.

Questioned about previous town-criers who had trod the narrow ways of Provincetown, the old man said:

"Our last bell-ringer was George Washington Reedy. He claimed he'd been around the world on a square-rigger. Then there was Franky Atwood, and Barney Briggs, and Ambrose Hill, and Billy Clark, and Frank Howard, and Archie McCurdy, and Barry Turner. All good Yankees, them, and how they could ring bells! They didn't carry no dam' pound-and-a-half bells, neither.

"In February I announce all special meetings laid over by the town. Mostly funerals in winter, tho I won't go out in blizzards no more for ennybody."

Tho Walter strenuously denied that he ever rang his bell for so base a purpose as to announce the advent of tomatoes, I have the word of a town lady, that last spring he cried out loud, "Tomatoes, twenty-five cents a pound," after which, he commented under his breath, but not so softly that he was unheard, "Too dam' much for tomatoes." So you see, even a town-crier has his "aside."

"In summer," said the old man, "I mostly cry for dances gotten up by these artist people you see down thar paintin' fish and boats, God knows why. I don't know what there is in a fish to paint. Do you? And why do they want to make up like beach-combers when they go to fancy balls?"

"No, I can't swim," he said in answer to a question. "Never been to sea. Had enough to do. When I go to Boston, I get seasick. But I remember the Grand Bankers and the Mackerel Fleet come into that bay there. And I've seen them salt and dry their fish and stack it up on the wharf yonder like cord wood.

"There was old Abstract and Emile Hilliard, and Ben Dalia and Ole Freeman. They knew how to dress and salt barrels of fish. I've seen 'em knee-deep in mackerel, their hands raw from handlin' 'em. Those days will never come again! When I was twenty-three years old, Provincetown packed 46,173 barrels of mackerel, and in 1885, eleven years later, we did half a million dollars' worth of fishing here. But the discovery of coal oil killed whaling here same as it did in New Bedford. So did the trusts. Since the war, fishermen go right on down to Boston with their catch instead of stopping here. I've seen black-fish driven ashore here full of lance wounds and branded, and I remember a man telling that one winter afore I was born, that there was seven whales right out thar in the harbor!"

Despite his loyal reminiscences, Walter knows that his art of bell-ringing is just as dead as the whaling industry. He wouldn't advise any young man to take it up, he says, tho there is still enough need of him in the village of Provincetown to warrant his existence.

"I remember when there wuz only seven Portuguese in Provincetown," he went off on another track after his shifting memories. "Now there's three thousand of them, and the three selectmen are Portuguese. Some of 'em comes from Azores, a captain told me. Yes, I've seen many changes here. This sidewalk used to be wood, and we didn't have electric lights. Six years ago we wuz three hundred years old. The first feller who landed here was Lief Ericson. Some fishermen told me he was killed by a poisoned arrow.

"Goin' to New York this fall!" His tale ran on, disjointed, rambling, with comments and bits of history hopelessly intermingled, skipping centuries of time with the ease of a gazelle. "Haven't been there since I wuz a boy. Goin' to Coney Island. Want to see Grand Central Station. They say a thousand trains come in thar a day. Told great changes in New York in my lifetime. Want to go up in a sky-scraper. Are they as high as they look on the post-cards? That Pilgrim Monument over there—" he pointed to one of Provincetown's landmarks—"that's 252 feet high, and it's on the highest hill in town. I remember the cables bringing the rock up to build it, and I saw Taft at the dedication. You know the *Mayflower* stopt here thirty-six hours before it went on to Plymouth. That's why we put up that thar monument. You can see the Atlantic Ocean from its top, and on a clear day you can get a very good view of Plymouth."

"Ever been up in the monument, Walt?"

"No, but some people from Boston told me it's a great sight."

"How long have you been in Provincetown, Walt?"

The bent town-crier fumbled with the twenty-dollar gold piece suspended from his watch-chain, a gift from some kindly visitor, and said slowly, "Seventy-seven years."

"You like Provincetown, don't you, Walt?"

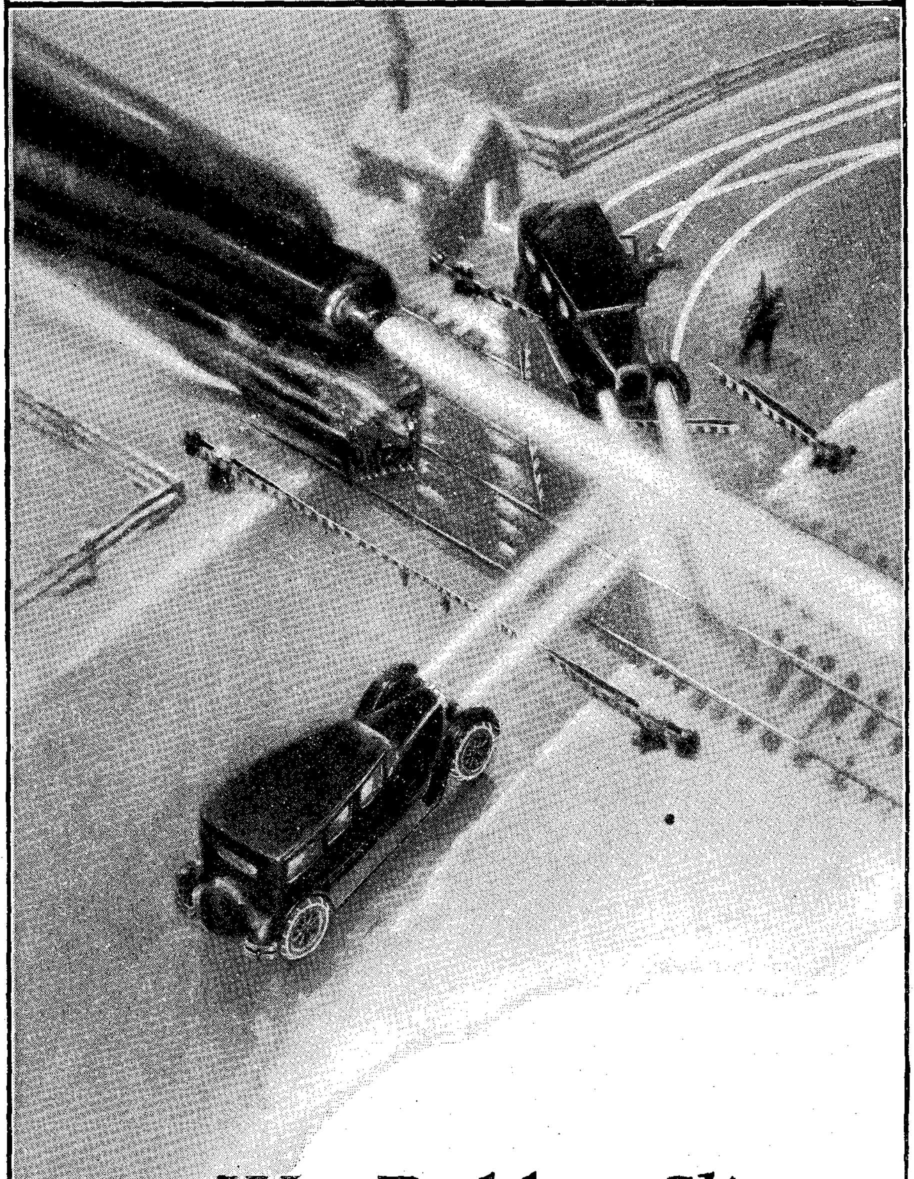
"Indeed I do, young feller."

"Well, why didn't the Pilgrim fathers remain here, instead of moving on to Plymouth across the bay?"

After a long pause, during which it was plain that he was concealing no secret information, old Walt replied, with a final squirt of tobacco-juice, "I dunno."

Now don't gather from all this that the last of the town-criers is without any horse sense. His comment on the Great War alone would disprove that. Happening to see a fragment of a faded war poster on one of the fences in a back lane of Provincetown, I asked lonely looking Walter, who is without kith or kin, his opinion of it all.

"I've been through the Civil War and the Great War and the Spanish-American War," he commented, a bit indirectly to be sure! "In fact there's only two wars that I missed. The Revolution and the War of 1812. The last war wuz the worst. No, I don't know what it wuz about, young feller, and as I told you before, I can't swim. But I can tell you one thing. Things went up and they never come down." Which probably is as profoundly true as anything old Walter Smith could have said.



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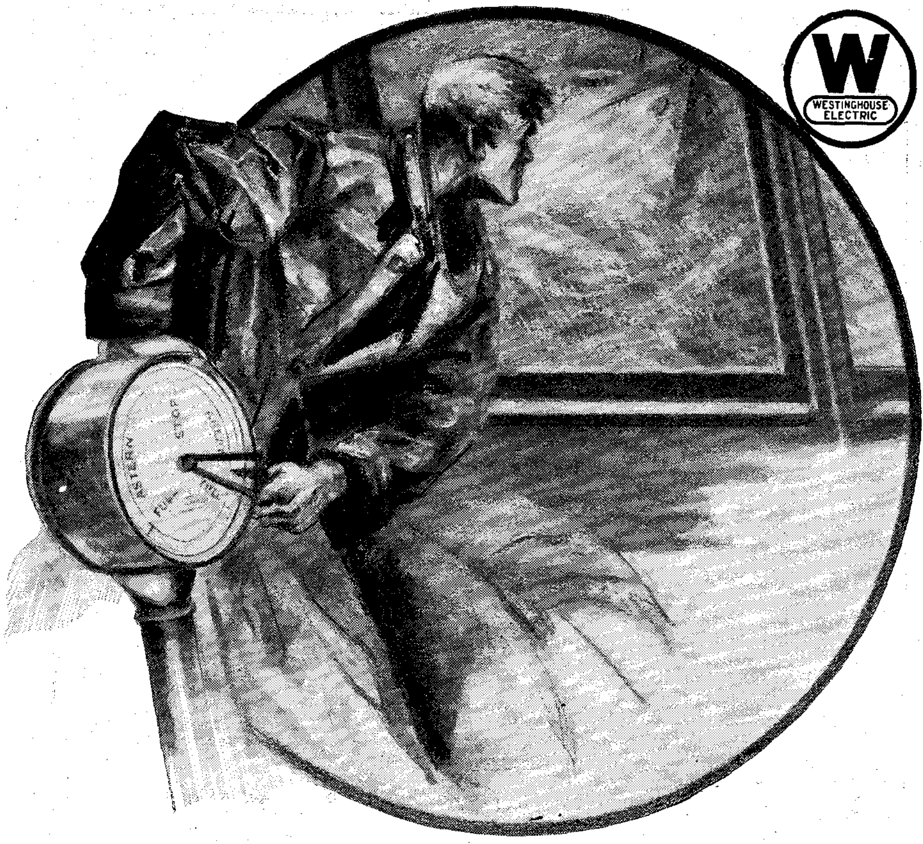

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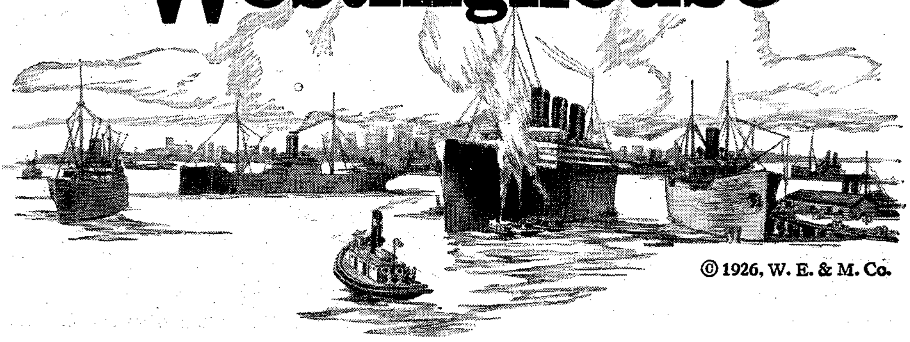

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

A FLORIDA POCAHONTAS

FLORIDA now claims a perfectly good Pocahontas of her own. Virginia long ago began to doubt the story of the dusky daughter of Powhatan, the New York *Sun* tells us, but now, as if to compensate for the loss of romanticism, the Florida story appears, and we learn that:

> Its details in many respects are similar to those of the famous early Virginian drama in which Captain Smith, according to his own report of the incident, was saved from the Indian executioner by the daughter of the great chieftain Powhatan. In the Florida drama, which, it is said, Dr. Hiram Byrd of Bradentown dug out of "a musty copy of 'Fairbanks's History of Florida,'" the rescuing Indian maiden is Ulelah, daughter of Chief Ucita, who reigned supreme in the regions around Tampa, and the white man saved from Indian vengeance was Juan Ortiz, a Spanish youth, member of the expedition under the explorer Narvaez. The time antedates the Virginian drama by at least one hundred years.
>
> So far as the characters in the Florida romance are concerned it may be said that there is no doubt of their existence. Panfilo de Narvaez was the adventurer sent from Spain to supersede Cortes, and failed in this maneuver for the very simple reason that the conqueror of Mexico was in no humor to accept a successor. To appease Narvaez's wounded pride, the Spanish King granted to him much of the Florida gulf coast, and Narvaez immediately set out to explore it in the hope of finding a treasury of gold and precious stones equal to that found by Cortez. His expedition aroused among the red inhabitants the most bitter antagonism against the Spaniards. Narvaez returned to Cuba, leaving Ortiz a captive. The story of Ortiz's life among the Indians and the account of the marvelous adventures of Cabeza de Vaca, another captured member of Narvaez's party, were about the only outcome of this ill-fated expedition. It was the air of mystery assumed by Cabeza de Vaca both in his narrative and in his talks after his return to Spain that led De Soto to undertake his expedition to the Mississippi and the nobles of Spain to back his venture with their wealth.
>
> Of Ortiz's suffering while a captive of the Indian chief Uçita, there remain abundant details in his story. Buckingham Smith, who made a most exhaustive study of this period of Spanish exploration and whose references and documents are in the Government archives at Washington, publishes much of this Spanish youth's trials in "The Captivity of Ortiz," an appendix to his "Letter on De Soto."

"Ucita sought to wreak on Ortiz his vengeance against the Spaniards for their treatment of his mother," continues *The Sun*, and the unhappy victim was sentenced to be roasted to death, but—

> It was from this punishment, tradition says, he was rescued by the chief's daughter. Tradition also says that twice afterward he was rescued from death by Ulelah, and that she finally saved him from the Indians by taking him to De Soto.

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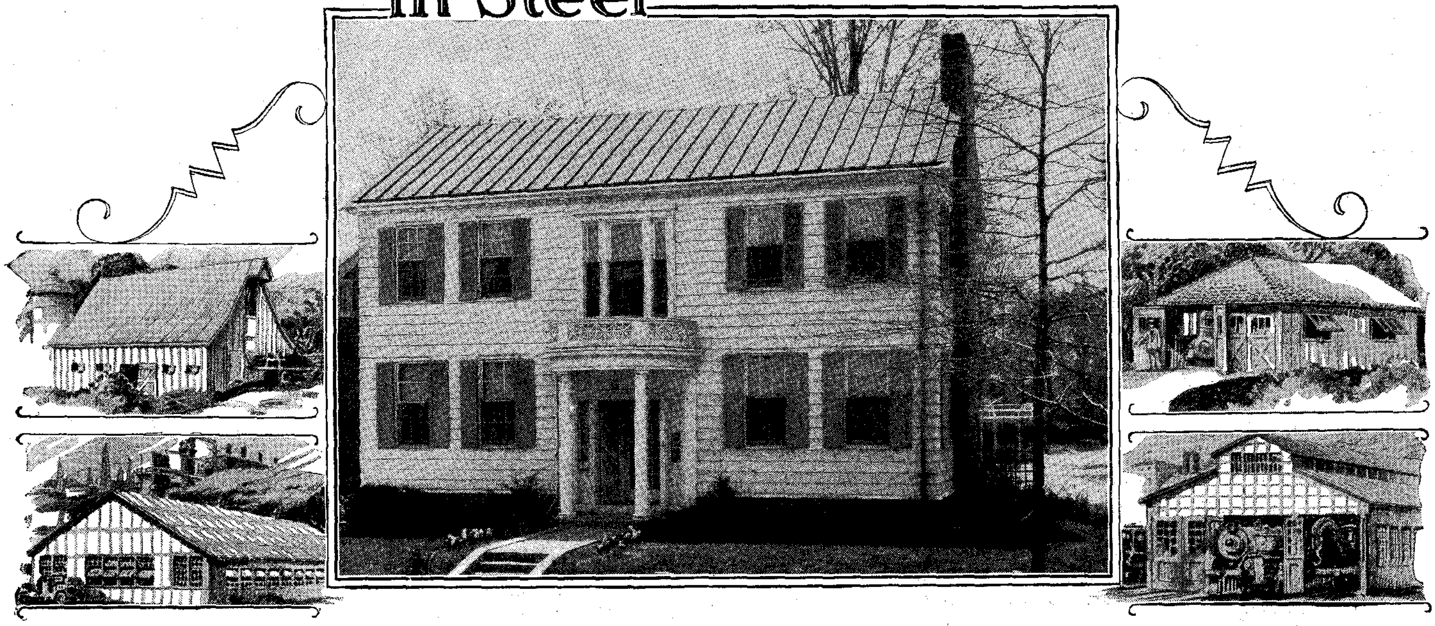

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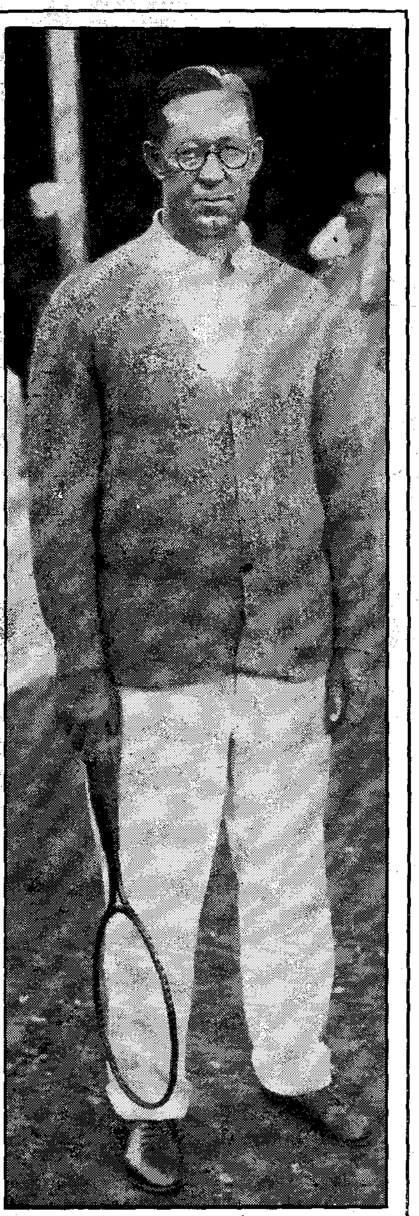
SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

HOW LARNED "SOCKED 'EM ON THE NOSE"

"HIS STROKES WERE LIKE GEMS, cut and polished by a master lapidary," writes one editorial elegiast of William A. Larned, whose passing the other day unloosed a flood of reminiscence of the golden age of purely amateur tennis, when "the game was everything and the gate didn't count." According to the New York *Herald Tribune,* from which the opening sentence above is quoted, "If there is a prose and a poetry of tennis, Larned's style had about it something resembling metrical beauty." And yet his form was "variable as an April breeze," writes George Trevor in the New York *Sun.* He was "a slave to his moods," and "allowed himself to be thrown off his game by ridiculous trivialities." Altho "when the whim seized him there never has been a player, past or present, who could have beaten his inspired games," Larned "did not find it easy to key himself up." Everything depended on how he happened to feel on the day of the match. And Mr. Trevor gives us a picture of Larned on the afternoon when he faced England's veteran base-liner, Charles P. Dixon, on the old West Side Club grounds, before the days of Forest Hills. Larned, "then in the twilight of his career," was making his final Davis Cup defense. "An unfortunate episode involving a presumptuous photographer started him off on the wrong foot," for "Bill hated to be photographed." He belonged, remarks Mr. Trevor, to "that vanished era when tennis was a sport for the amusement of a select few rather than a showy spectacle for the many." And so, having been betrayed into a temperamental explosion over the "presumptuous" photographer—one wonders how he would react to the increasingly enterprising news photographers of to-day!—his early play was not promising. As we read:



Photograph by International Newsreel

HE RARELY WASTED A MOVE

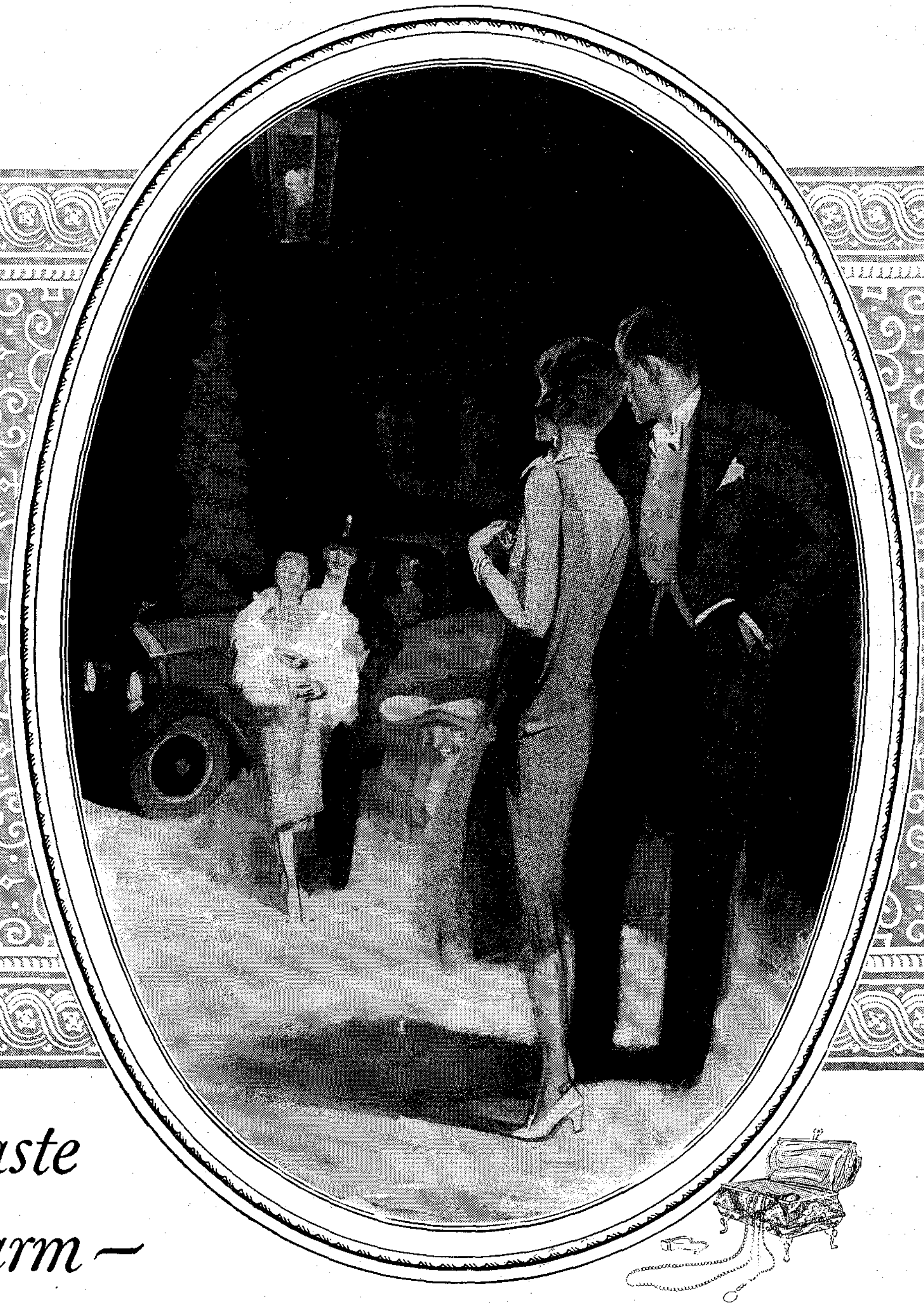
Larned's game was to keep his opponents on the run, while he stood "like a stage director pulling the strings."

> Dixon, a "stone-wall pat-baller," ran off with two sets while Larned's mind was not on the game. The Britisher was one of those "get everything back" type of players—plain poison for the star who happens to be the least bit off. When Larned awoke to the fact that a Davis Cup match was on, the score stood 5—2 against him in the third set. Bill glanced quizzically at the umpire, as tho he had just heard the score for the first time. He rolled up his sleeves, a characteristic gesture. Then he started to play tennis—such tennis as a gallery has rarely been privileged to see. The elder Doherty or Tilden might have duplicated it. Almost every ball struck within an inch of the lines. They were hard, vicious drives. Don't ever get the idea there was anything soft or "pat-ballish" about Larned's game. He socked 'em on the nose, an inelegant but graphic method of expressing a vivid impression of Larned's hitting.
>
> Dixon shriveled up under that scorching bombardment. Larned ran out the match in jigtime. It was typical of the man who let little things disturb him. On one occasion he spotted Hugh Doherty two sets and trimmed the trig, lithe Britisher. It took a Larned to do that. There was nothing archaic about his style. Bill was one of the first of the all-court players. A base-liner by preference, as well might be expected of a man who boasted such masterly command of ground strokes, Larned nevertheless could go to the net when a volley was indicated. A canny tactician, too, he knew how to draw the sting from a rival's game. Unerringly he searched out his opponent's weakness and persistently played to it.

Larned had the faculty of making his adversaries "look bad," says Mr. Trevor. "They didn't seem to be playing their average game," and—

> They weren't! "Red" McLoughlin put it tersely when in reply to a friend who had remarked that he "didn't play his game," the Californian said: "You're right. I didn't play my regular game, but I played just as well as Larned let me!" Larned wasn't terrorized by McLoughlin's cannon-ball serve or catapultic smash. Bill stroked that devastating delivery freely, exhibiting uncanny coordination between eye and arm. His reflexes were ultra rapid.
>
> Larned was a lonely figure. With all his heart he hated the business of being an idol. His distaste for publicity led him to stand aloof from the crowd. This disinclination to rub elbows with the man in the street was sometimes misinterpreted. Actually, there was nothing "high hat" or smugly supercilious about him. How often in life native shyness is taken for "upstage" arrogance! Larned belonged to the "pink-tea, garden-party" era of lawn-tennis, but there was nothing soft or mawkish about his virile personality and masterly game. Larned was a man's man.
>
> In physical build, he was cast from the same heroic mold as Tony Wilding. Both were brawny, strapping six-footers—of a type more adapted to bucking a line than to smacking a little ball to and fro across a velvety expanse of lawn. Like Wilding, Larned appeared too bulky, too heavy-boned for a game like tennis, which puts a premium on supple dexterity. In Larned's case, appearances were deceptive. Bill could cover court nimbly, tho he seldom had to. The theory of his game was to make the other chap do the running. Economy of effort was a fetish with the Larned of tennis maturity. Prodigal of energy in his impetuous early days on the court, he learned the importance of conserving stamina. During his last five years as champion he rarely wasted a move. His stinging, attacking drives enabled him to seize the initiative at the outset of a rally. He imposed his will on his opponents, remorselessly running them from side to side, while he himself, like a stage director pulling the strings, stood "on a dime" and shaped the course of events.
>
> There was something leonine about Larned's massive head and stately carriage. Like Percy Haughton, he got a sort of fierce exultation out of his favorite game. Both were aristocrats by breeding. Each shunned the spotlight that was thrust upon him. Neither one was approachable. Both were beloved by their intimates, to whom they revealed that side of their natures which was perpetually screened from public view.
>
> At the end of the trail leading to that bourne from whence no traveler returns, we like to think that Tony Wilding will be waiting to greet Bill Larned. The ranks of sport's immortals close up. New faces appear to fill the gaps. The big parade moves on, yet tennis fans of the "Newport era" will not soon forget the brawny boy in the flannel rowing hat who sprang full

YOUR JEWELER IS AS ESSENTIAL AS YOUR MODISTE



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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

> panoplied from a college campus into a Davis Cup tie.
>
> As a youth, Larned was given to racket-smashing outbursts of temper when things went wrong. Petulant and hot-headed, he won his greatest victory when he conquered himself. In the twilight of his career as champion, he was a model of calm poise and controlled self-restraint. His place in tennis history is secure. Larned's name belongs somewhere among the six greatest tennis players of all time. Pick the other five from among Tilden, Johnston, Brookes, Wilding, Whitman and the brothers Doherty.

Larned's memorial, says Mr. Trevor, will be "the living fabric of the game he loved. And, in a comparison of the departed veteran's merits with those of other players, he continues:

> If he lacked the amazing versatility of Bill Tilden, the rock-ribbed steadiness of Tony Wilding, the inscrutable wizardry of Norman Brookes, the flaming genius of "Little Do," the reckless bravado of Dick Williams, the dynamic fury of McLoughlin, the meticulous accuracy of Sydney Smith, the grim concentration of Billy Johnston, the chess brain of René Lacoste, Larned was the supreme exponent of style, the classic master of form. But he was more than a mere stylist. He was a grim if somewhat moody match player—with a genius for making his opponents play into his hands. The flashy, slashing type of "all or nothing" sluggers was particularly "soft" for Larned.
>
> "Red" McLoughlin, for instance, never was able to beat Larned. The last time they met at Newport Larned polished off "Mac" in three straight sets in the championship challenge round. After that hollow triumph Larned retired undefeated. It has been erroneously reported in several New York papers that McLoughlin won the title by beating Larned. This is not true. Larned withdrew from the lists with head unbowed, perhaps in resentment at the abolishment of the time-honored challenge round. Larned won the national singles title more times than Bill Tilden, but he rarely "played through." In those days the champion was privileged to "stand out" and await the winner of the all-comers.
>
> This "standing out" while the all-comers was in progress tested the nerves of high-strung, sensitive players. While it relieved the champion from the enervating grind of daily play, it did not tend to whet his competitive blade. Larned was high-strung to a degree, but the challenge round suited his temperament since too much tennis palled on him.
>
> Larned will be remembered in a tactical sense as the exponent of the straight forehand shot down the side line. The former champion could place the ball within an inch of the chalk mark on this exceedingly valuable stroke nine times out of ten. The back-hand shot down the line is common property, but one seldom sees an effective use of the forehand side-line stroke. It was the lack of this strategic "finisher" which, according to Stanley Doust of Australian Davis Cup fame, cost Helen Wills a victory over Suzanne Lenglen. "Had the Californian girl mastered a straight forehand shot down the line to be used in conjunction with her superb cross-court diagonals, she might have caught Suzanne going the wrong way," says Doust.

The Baltimore *Sun,* paying tribute to Larned's greatness as an amateur of the preprofessional era, remarks:

> The fame of William A. Larned, seven times national singles tennis champion, whose death in New York yesterday has been announced, may have been somewhat eclipsed by that of his more recent successors. Whether in his prime he could have been defeated by Tilden or Richards or Johnston is a question which leads to endless discussion and in which no definitive answer is possible.
>
> Larned, however, will be remembered not so much because of his relative merit as because he belonged to that group of players who were in the game before it had been tinctured with the odor of commercialism. When Larned was at his peak tennis was reserved for the limited few, nor were the national tournaments the great spectacles they have become to-day, when the question of gate receipts plays a more important part than the matter of good sport. Because the gate receipts were unimportant, he was relieved of that heart-burning of later champions over the fact that they provide the entertainment by which others profit.
>
> Whether Larned would have yielded to the impulse to make money out of the game, no one can say. But it can not be denied that he was fortunate in flourishing at a time when the temptation was not before him. His death marks not only the passing of a former champion, but also of an age when tennis was a game distinctly for amateurs.

Other newspapers devote editorials to the memory of the former champion, who impress the older generation of tennis fans as a gallant and romantic figure. The New York *Sun* recalls:

> For many years William A. Larned dominated American tennis as completely as William T. Tilden 2d has dominated it in more recent times. Larned won the national championship in singles in 1901 and 1902. After an interlude of four years he won it again in 1907. He defended his title successfully in singles, 1908, 1909, 1910 and 1911. In the 1911 play he defeated Maurice McLoughlin, the California "Comet," who won the title in 1912.
>
> When Larned, McLoughlin and Beals C. Wright departed for Australasia in the early winter of 1911 in quest of the Davis cup their prospect of bringing the celebrated trophy back to the United States was regarded as excellent. But American hopes, shaken when Norman E. Brookes defeated Wright in the first singles match, were shattered when Larned fell before the stroking of Rodney W. Heath, rated then as the weakest player on the Australasian roll. Afterward it was learned that the American champion, who was forty-one years old, had been suffering from rheumatism. That disease caused him trouble for the rest of his life. Brookes and Alfred W. Dunlop defeated McLoughlin and Wright in doubles; then Brookes defeated McLoughlin in a thrilling five set match and in the final Wright defaulted to Heath. Previously Larned had played on the team which won the Davis cup in 1902, on the team which lost it in 1903 and on the team which failed to regain it in 1905.
>
> The death of the former champion will be regretted by many who recall the days when American tennis was fighting its way upward to the heights of international fame which it has since enjoyed.

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

WESTWARD THE STAR OF FOOTBALL TAKES ITS COURSE

FOR the first time in nearly forty years of "All-American" football ranking, "the distinction of carrying off the greatest number of places on the mythical all-star college eleven passes from the East to the Middle West," relates the New York *Times*, in presenting a "nation-wide consensus compiled by the Associated Press and reflecting the opinions of more than 100 coaches and critics." With no college having more than one representative in the first eleven, this account continues, "the East has four, while the South and Far West have one each." Upon which *The Times* remarks:

> Not since the late Walter Camp first established the All-America idea in 1889 with a team composed entirely of Eastern players has the balance of power passed before to the other side of the Alleghanies. Last year the East had six of the eleven positions on the first team compilation by the Associated Press, the Middle West three and Far West two.
>
> Taking the 1926 squad as a whole, however—first, second and third teams—the East retains its traditional leadership with fourteen out of thirty-three places. The Middle West has eleven, the Far West five and the South three. Twenty-six institutions are represented on the list.

Here are the first, second and third All-American teams as compiled by the "A. P.":

First Team

Pos.	*Player and College*	*Age*	*Ht.*	*Wt.*
L. E.	Hanson, Syracuse	23	5:10	174
L. T.	Wickhorst, Navy	21	6:00	218
L. G.	Connaughton, Georgetown	22	6:02	275
C.	Boeringer, Notre Dame	22	6:01	186
R. G.	Shively, Illinois	21	6:04	208
R. T.	Sprague, Army	22	6:02	210
R. E.	Winslett, Alabama	22	5:10	174
Q. B.	Friedman, Michigan	21	5:08	172
H. B.	Baker, Northwestern	22	5:10	172
H. B.	Kaer, Southern California	24	5:11	167
F. B.	Joesting, Minnesota	21	6:01	195

Second Team		*Third Team*
Broda, Brown	L. E.	Oosterbaan, Mich.
Neison, Iowa	L. T.	Yoder, Carnegie
Hess, Ohio State	L. G.	Sturhahn, Yale
Butler, Penn	C.	Wallace, Okla. Aggs.
Carey, Cornell	R. G.	Swan, Stanford
Eddy, Navy	R. T.	Smith, Brown
Shipkey, Stanford	R. E.	Bacchus, Missouri
Spears, Vanderbilt	Q. B.	Guttormsen, Wash.
Wilson, Army	L. H.	Korkleski, Lafayette
Kelly, Montana	R. H.	Rogers, Pa.
Karow, Ohio State	F. B.	Rauber, W. and J.

In addition to the three teams, the Associated Press presents a long list of individual players as having earned honorable mention. And now comes Mr. Grantland Rice, who does his All-American stuff for *Collier's*, wherein Walter Camp's own selections were printed year after year while he lived. Mr. Rice avowedly picks his ideal team with the help of the country's famous coaches, and it will be seen that it tallies with the A. P.'s No. 1 team in all except two positions—right tackle and right end. While the A. P. gives these respectively to Sprague, of the Army, and Winslett, of Alabama, Mr. Rice hands them to Smith, of Brown, and Oosterbaan, of Michigan, both of which players find places on the

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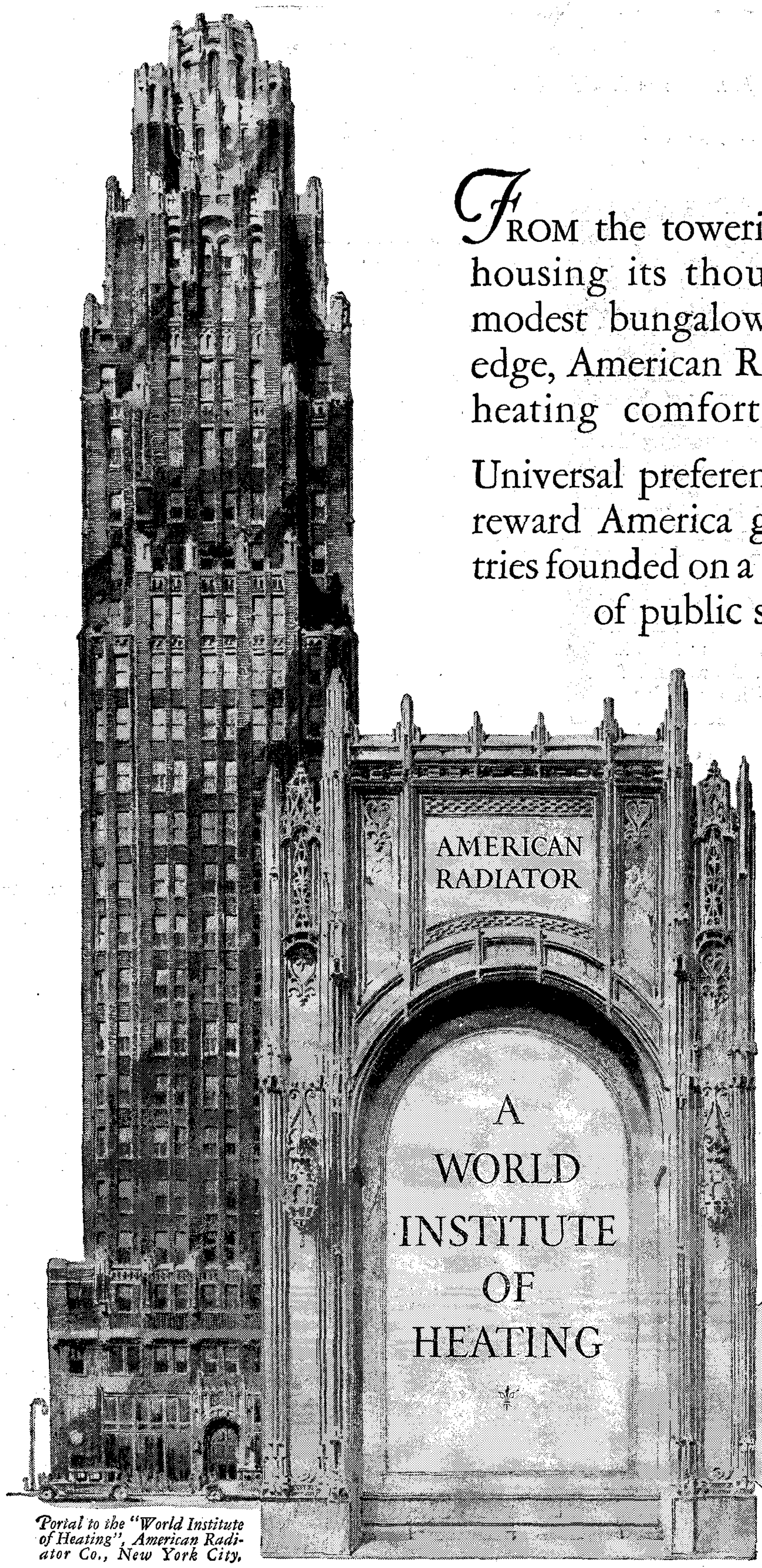

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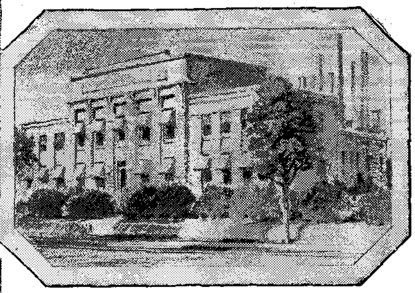

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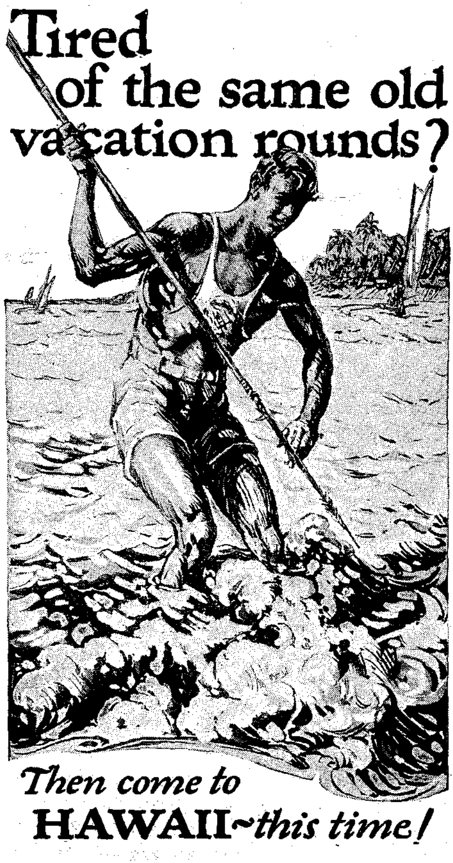
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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

third team of the Associated Press. Here are Mr. Rice's selections:

> Left end, Hanson, Syracuse University; left tackle, Wickhorst, U. S. Naval Academy; left guard, Connaughton, Georgetown University; center, Boeringer, University of Notre Dame; right guard, Shively, University of Illinois; right tackle, Smith, Brown University; right end, Oosterbaan, University of Michigan; quarter-back, Friedman, University of Michigan; left half-back, Baker, Northwestern University; right half-back, Kaer, University of Southern California; full-back, Joesting, University of Minnesota.

In presenting his selections, Mr. Rice has a word or two to say on the subject:

> It is impossible for any one observer to see one-tenth of the leading stars scattered over more than 3,000,000 square miles of territory.
>
> These, in the main, are the factors that have been followed to determine individual selections of the 1926 All-America:
>
> 1. All-around football ability in each position, which means not only the ability to do one thing brilliantly but many things well. A great running back, for one example, should hardly supplant a fine running back who can also pass, kick, block and tackle.
>
> 2. The number of big games or hard games in which a player has starred. For example, Slagle of Princeton, the best all-around back of the year, played in but one big game, injuries keeping him out of action. He could hardly be named above a back who starred in four or five big games.
>
> 3. Field conduct, which may mean the hardest sort of football as long as it doesn't veer into unfair roughness.
>
> 4. Ability that fits into team play and doesn't attempt to go it alone.
>
> 5. Consideration for the star who has been thrown into four or five hard games in a row—such as Michigan facing Minnesota, Illinois, Navy, Wisconsin, Ohio State and Minnesota again on six consecutive Saturdays—or schedules which the Navy and Notre Dame tackled.
>
> There is bound to be a day of let-down under such relentless pressure. It should be stated in advance that while an All-America team is an individual proposition, this has been one of the feature seasons for team play, where teams have overshadowed stars in place of stars overshadowing teams.
>
> This has been especially true of such teams as Notre Dame, Brown, Army, Navy, Ohio State, Michigan, Northwestern, Minnesota, Lafayette, New York University, Stanford and University of Southern California, to mention only a few. The same is true of Georgetown and Pennsylvania.

These and other All-American team selections, hereafter to be recorded, are accompanied by a revival of a shrill controversy over the rights and wrongs of intervarsity football as an educational and moral factor. Thus the football season is prolonged almost indefinitely as a conversational indoor winter sport. Moreover, the All-American custom itself has been meeting with opposition from college authorities—to such an extent that one highly respected New York paper which has been making an annual feature of a public banquet to its own particular team, has been obliged to announce the abandonment of that engagement this season, chiefly because many of its All-American nominees have been refused permission to journey to the feast. Judging each candidate "solely on his achievements during 1926," the New York *Sun* offers the following as its first choice of a national intervarsity team:

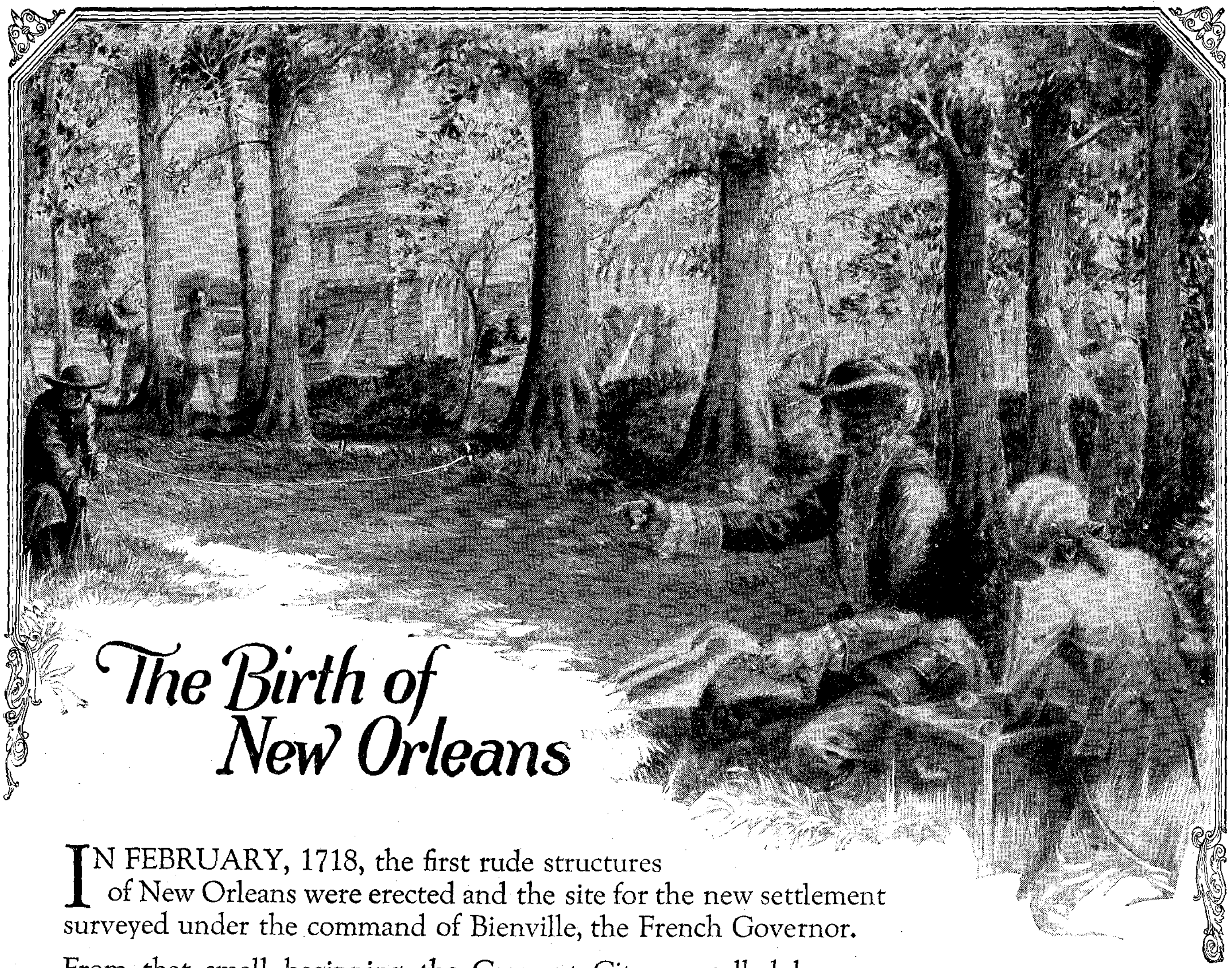
> Left end, Broda, Brown; left tackle, Wickhorst, Navy; left guard, Schmidt, Army; Center, Boeringer, Notre Dame; right guard, Connaughton, Georgetown; right tackle, Nelson, Iowa; right end, Hanson, Syracuse; quarter-back, Friedman, Michigan; left half-back, Baker, Northwestern; right half-back, Kaer, Southern California; full-back, Joesting, Minnesota.

In an editorial on its selections, *The Sun* comments:

> *The Sun's* own football authorities have had unusually good opportunities of seeing elevens of the East, South, Mid-West and Far West in action, and personal observations, supplementing the opinions of coaches, have contributed greatly to the final decisions.
>
> The season has not been as spectacular as some others; it has not produced stars whose individual brilliancy overshadowed sound and substantial play. On the whole, it has resulted in a high average of football, and in its personnel the sturdy All-America reflects this.
>
> One of the peculiarities of the present season has been the relative weakness of the once dominant Big Three—Yale, Harvard and Princeton—in comparison with elevens from other colleges. This also is disclosed in the make-up of the All-America, the Big Three placing but one man, Sturhahn of Yale, who was chosen as guard on the second team. Sometimes a player on a relatively weak team is a man of such extraordinary ability that his All-America status can not be denied. Instances of this are to be found in the selections of Nelson of Iowa for right tackle on the first team and Wilcox of Purdue for left half-back on the second team. As a rule, however, a great player can rarely show his wares unless he has the support of his team-mates on the playing field.

Here it may be mentioned that one confiding person who undertook to figure out a synthesis of all the rival All-American or All-America—both terms are used—selections, whereby he hoped to deduce a super-All-American team, brewed from the boiled-down essence of the expert selections, reports that he almost lost his reason in the attempt. Bright as the idea was, he declares that only an Einstein in collaboration with a Houdini could ferret out that super-All-American aggregation. Here is the first team choice of Charles E. Parker, of the New York *World:*

> End, Hubbard, Geneva; tackle, Sprague, Army; guard, Hess, Ohio State; Center, Boeringer, Notre Dame; guard, Swan, Stanford; tackle, Wickhorst, Navy; end, Winslett, Alabama; quarter, Baker, Northwestern; half-back, Kaer, Southern



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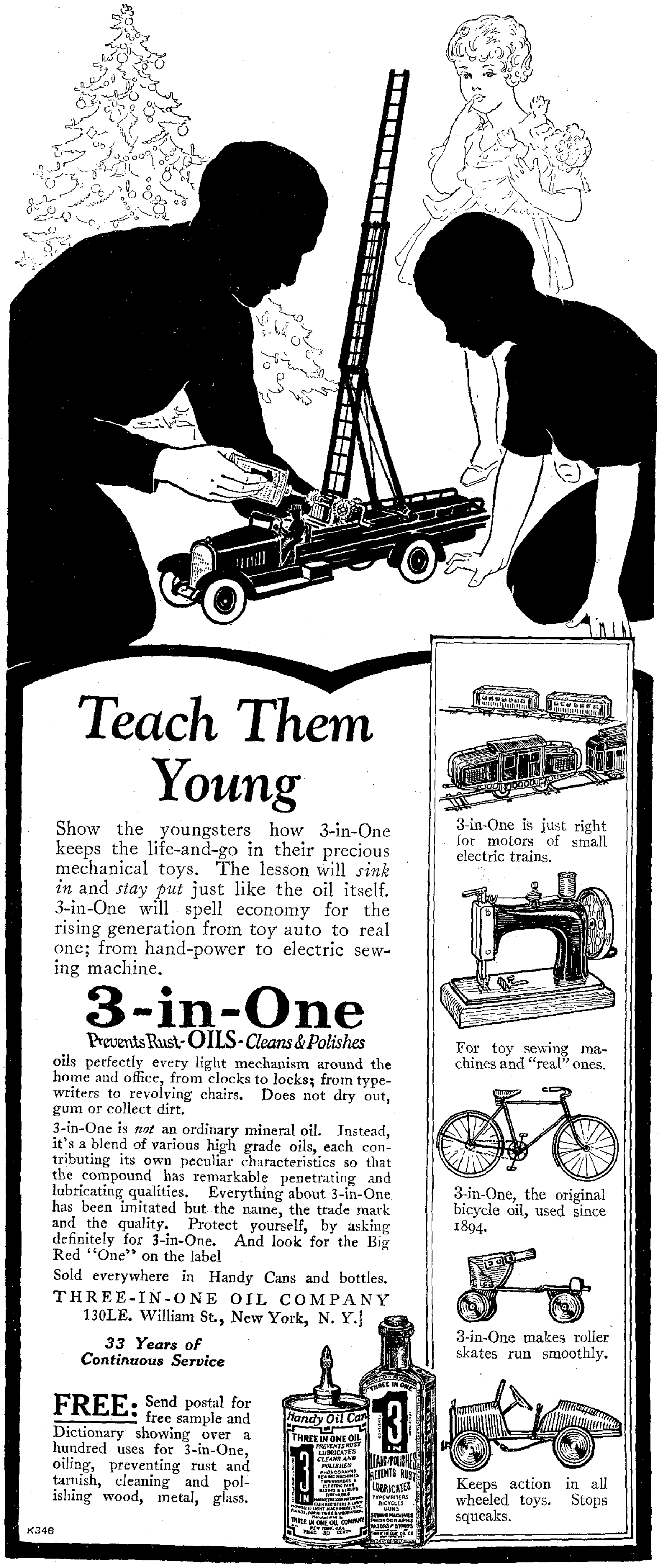

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

California; half-back, Kirkleski, Lafayette; full-back, Joesting, Minnesota.

The same writer's second and third choices are these:

Positions	*Second Team*	*Third Team*
End.......	Broda, Brown	Oosterbaan, Michigan
Tackle.....	Pickhard, Alabama	Mankat, Colgate
Guard	Carey, Cornell	Smith, Brown
Center. ...	Butler, Pennsylvania	Davis, Dartmouth
Guard	Shively, Illinois	Connaughton,Geo't'n
Tackle... .	Johnson, Northwestern	Stiner, Nebraska
End	Hanson, Syracuse	Bacchus, Missouri
Quarter-back	Friedman, Michigan	Spears, Vanderbilt
Half-back	Weston, Boston College	Mishel, Brown
Half-back .	Kelly, Montana	Rogers, Pennsylvania
Full-back .	Bogue, Stanford	Amos, Wash. and Jeff

"The futility of any one man, or small group of men, trying to select an All-American football team" is cited by R. R. Batson as being demonstrated by a canvass of opinion among editors of college magazines and sports pages. Writing in the New York *Evening World*, Mr. Batson relates:

The utter impossibility of any one person seeing all the various candidates in action on the gridiron is not a deterrent in making selections. And the riskiness in depending, even in small measure, on the reports of others, probably equally competent to judge, is shown by reports that have come to *The Evening World.*

Take the case of Cornell and Brown. Both played Dartmouth. The Brown *Herald* was asked to name the best players Brown met this year. The sporting editor of that college publication wrote:

"I am inclosing a list of the outstanding players on the teams which Brown has met so far this fall. I have checked this list over with H. A. Broda, captain and left end of the Brown team, and we agree that it is substantially correct. We have kept it down to as small a number as possible in order that the men on it might be worthy of recognition."

The men named were: End—Langdell, Dartmouth; Tackles—Littell, Lehigh; Holleran, Dartmouth; Coady, Harvard; Pratt, Harvard. Guard—Sturhahn, Yale. Centers—O'Donnell, Colby; Davis, Dartmouth. Half-backs—McGunigle, Yale; Chauncey, Harvard; Sayles, Harvard. Full-backs—Kline, Yale; Black, Dartmouth, and Eben Clarke, Harvard. It should be explained that when these selections were made, Brown had not yet played Colgate.

It will be noted that Eddie Dooley, quarter-back of Dartmouth, was not mentioned. He played against both Brown and Cornell, and this is what the Cornell *Daily Sun* has to say, in part:

"The best backfield man that has played against Cornell this fall is Edward Dooley, Dartmouth. It was said by many that his playing in the Cornell game was the greatest of his career. MacPhail (not mentioned by Brown, incidentally) is the best broken field runner seen at Ithaca this year, and can run ends well. Hardy, Dartmouth tackle (not mentioned by Brown), certainly was an outstanding player."

It was the opinion of Mike Tobin, of the University of Illinois, that Joesting of Minnesota, Oosterbaan of Michigan, and Shively of Illinois were the outstanding players in the Western Conference this year. Yet many selectors of All-America teams, while uniting on the playing ability of Joesting, failed to place Oosterbaan and neglected to mention Shively.

Tobin's opinion, however, was shared by

the sporting editor of the Detroit *Evening News*, for he names Oosterbaan, Shively, Friedman and Joesting outstanding players, and believes that "Friedman and Joesting have no remote rivals."

The sporting editor of the Pittsburgh *Gazette Times* states with refreshing candor that "the Pittsburgh district, comprising, roughly, western Pennsylvania, northern West Virginia and eastern Ohio, does not offer a single man whom I believe of All-America caliber."

The sporting editor of the Omaha *World-Herald* said that "there is none in the Middle West," referring in a general way to the Missouri Valley Conference, "who has demonstrated All-America caliber." Honorable mention is given Bacchus and Lindenmeyer of Missouri, and he continues: "Nelson of Iowa and Kutsch of Iowa are worth mention, but Kutsch isn't quite the man Iowa press agents would have us believe."

The difficulty of selecting All-America players is further shown by a message from one of the best-known referees of the Middle West, who says: "Mann, Southern Methodist University quarter-back, is the greatest quarter I have seen in fifteen years of refereeing football." If Mann has been selected for any published All-America team his name has passed unnoticed.

There is marked disagreement between scores of other sporting editors throughout the country, as to who should be named for All-America honors. The more the opinions are studied the more futile the task of picking a truly representative team appears.

NOTHING HIGH-HAT ABOUT THE BRITISH PRO GOLFER

THE way of the British professional golfer is hard. "He has been abused by some people and excused by others," says Bernard Darwin, writing in *Vanity Fair*. The abuse seems to him to be out of place, and the less said about the excuses the better. But he does think it worth while to draw a comparison between British and American pros, and he begins by telling us that there is no greater change in the game of golf itself than in the British pro of the present day and his predecessor. While there were some outstanding exceptions, twoscore years ago the best players as a rule "led a hand-to-mouth existence, doing a little caddying, playing matches when some one wanted to play with them, not too rich or too proud to wear their masters' old clothes." Not a very cheerful picture, and indeed:

Such a life bred a reckless type of man who took little care for the morrow—often a very pleasant creature, but often also alas! with a taste for whisky. In the summer they earned a certain amount of money; in the winter, for the most part, they got along as best they could. Gradually more and more courses sprang up in England and this meant more permanent jobs for those who cared to cross the border. The professional who took such a job was often a jack-of-all-trades, for he was greenkeeper as well as professional and club-maker, and could not disdain to push a mowing-machine or pull a roller. Still, he had an improved status, for he was no longer, as it were, playing for hire; he had a definite, assured place. Moreover he became a much steadier, soberer,

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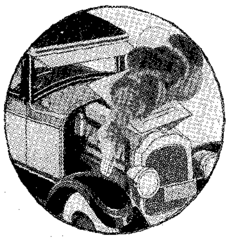

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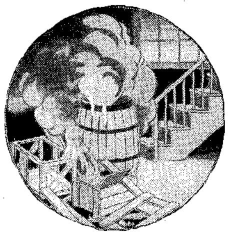

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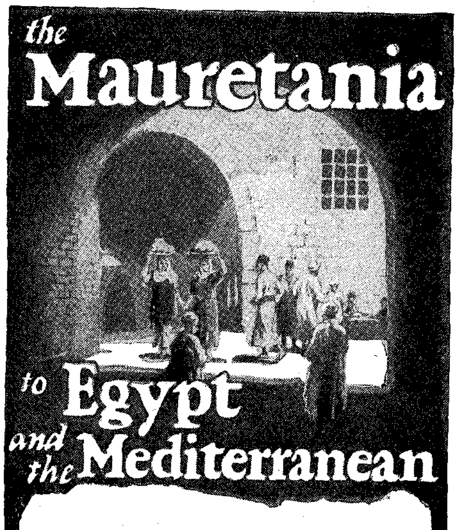

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

more self-respecting man, if only because clubs exacted from a permanent servant a standard of conduct not expected from a casual ally in a foursome.

I began by talking of forty-odd years ago. If we take a rather more modern period, some thirty and more years ago, when the famous "Triumvirate" were beginning their careers, we find that the professional's position was still a comparatively hard and lowly one.

Gradually there came into existence more and more English professionals just as in America the "homebreds" have first supplemented and then outnumbered the imported Scots. There were more exhibition matches, more tournaments, bigger prizes; the professional became more and more of a somebody in the world of golf. And he certainly lived up to his improved position, so much so, indeed, that for many years now the amateur can generally be distinguished from the professional at an Open Championship by his older and less resplendent raiment.

In spite of his improved status, Mr. Darwin reminds us that the British player's lot is not a very prosperous one, particularly when pre-war and post-war prices are considered, and he continues:

Certainly he is not at all a rich or fortunate man as compared with the gorgeous persons that he sees arriving here from America. He sees them staying at smart hotels, dashing hither and thither in motor-cars, bringing their own caddies with them, and tho he says very little, I imagine he thinks a good deal, and that, being human, he is sometimes inclined to be envious. What money American professionals earn I, of course, do not know. As to the British professional, I have been at some pains to find out from a high, tho in this case anonymous, authority. I will give a few figures later, but first I shall compare the lots in other respects of the two sets of professionals.

There is one respect in which the American professional seems to have the better of it, but I am not so sure that he really does. He appears to be (I really do not know how to express this without appearing snobbish) much more on terms of social equality with the members of his club than the British professional is. I know this remark does not apply to all American clubs, but at any rate at many of them he seems to have the free run of the club-house, to treat the members as his equals, to call them—metaphorically if not actually—by their Christian names. Here he does not do that, but then I do not believe that he wants to do it. There is a good deal to be said in this life for having our sphere definitely marked out for us, for knowing exactly where we stand. I remember talking to one of the best of our younger professionals on this subject, and he remarked that he would not like to go to a certain club in the north of England—a very good billet as far as money is concerned—just because it was so free and easy and the members slapped the professionals on the back. He liked to meet the members on the links or in his shop, and after that to be quit of them. I believe that the same attitude of mind would be found among many of our most respected and self-respecting professionals. I also talked the subject over with a very

The Links of Old Nassau are Luring

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well-known professional from America and he had something of the same view of it, tho from a different angle. What he said in effect was this: "You in Britain think we make a great splash in staying at the best hotels and so on. We have to do it even if we don't want to. Our members expect us to. If we wanted to go elsewhere, they would take a room for us and would not like it at all if we did not come." As I said before, this is a snobbish and uncomfortable problem, but it has to be touched on if I am to give any kind of fair or true picture. For my part I am stodgy and British and conservative enough to think that in this respect the British professional is really the freer and perhaps the happier man of the two.

"Of course there are some 'plums' in the profession, clubs where there is a large regular amount of play all the year," and during the holidays. But it is doubtful if the modern pro does much of a business in accessories, and it also seems to Mr. Darwin that members do not take the professional out to play as much as they used to. In fact:

> When I was a boy, people regarded it as a duty to give the professional an occasional turn, just as once upon a time travelers at an inn always ordered a bottle of wine "for the good of the house." I know one or two professionals who are in constant demand as foursome partners, but the average professional does not seem to get much play. He does, no doubt, get a good deal of teaching—teaching as a rule stout, middle-aged, hopelessly incompetent ladies, and a soul-destroying, golf-destroying occupation it must be, tho it does bring some grist to the mill. Finally, the professional is certainly not in such demand as he used to be for exhibition matches. I think—I am not sure—that this is because, tho we have some fine golfers, we have not any of the overpowering character and personality of the older generation. There was always a thrill in watching the inimitably graceful Vardon, the dogged Taylor, with his teeth clenched and cap over his eyes, the waggling Herd, the imperturbable and tremendous Braid.

The professional who is attached to a British club receives about a pound a week, which may be augmented by the sale of clubs, etc. We are told that if he makes £300 a year he is doing fairly well, and leaving out of account a separate club-making business, £500 means a good job much above the average, while:

> The American professional can, in some distinguished cases, afford to be unattached and makes a great deal of money in that way. We have here only one professional who can be called "unattached" in that sense. This is Abe Mitchell, who has an engagement as private playing professional with Mr. Ryder, a gentleman who gave the cup played for this year in the International match between the American and British professionals. I would not have mentioned names, but for the fact that Mitchell's salary has been already stated in the press. Therefore there is no harm in saying that his salary is, I believe, £750 a year with £250 for expenses, and anything else he can earn by way of prize money, and so on. Purely as a professional golfer he is the best paid man in the British Isles. No doubt the "Triumvirate" have made money, because they were not happy-go-lucky, but

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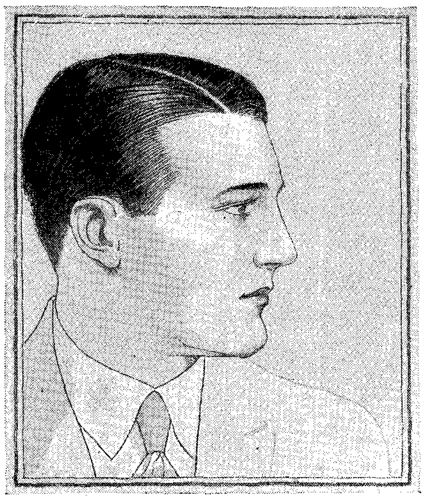

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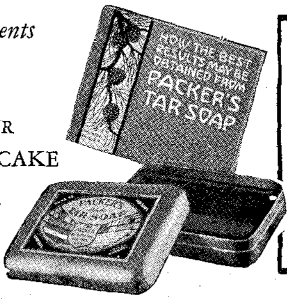

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

have been careful, hard-working men, as well as great golfers, and have built up good businesses, but that is rather outside the scope of my inquiry.

I said I did not approve of excuses, but it may be permissible to say that if it is often hard work for a British professional to live, it must be harder work for him to play well. He has a good deal of anxiety, a good many other things to do, and not much opportunity of playing except in one brief season of tournaments just before the championship. He does not have many chances of practising as he is told he ought to do. At least I do not think so. I know of one professional who had what appeared a good billet at a good club near London; he was really a good player, too. And yet he could not make enough to keep himself and his family—not a large one. Now I am glad to say he has got what is really a good job, but I quote his story to show how hard it must be for a man in such circumstances to concentrate his mind on playing the best golf that is in him.

The British professional as I know him, and I see a fair amount of him one way or the other, is a very good fellow and I don't think he has, on the whole, such a good time as he deserves.

THE GOLDEN BLIGHT ON AMATEURISM

"IF I had only known twenty years ago how much money there was in being an amateur, I would never have turned professional!" This exclamation, attributed to "a leading tennis professional," serves as a text for an article on "The Future of Amateur Sport," wherein Mr. John R. Tunis puts forward the revolutionary idea that the distinction between amateur and professional is an artificial and outmoded one, and that amateurism is now on the toboggan headed for the eternal discard. Nor does he regard that impending loss as serious. Indeed, he argues that amateurism has already, by the logic of circumstances, reached a stage where some of its stars receive considerable financial emoluments "more or less indirectly" from their connection with the game of their choice, and he wonders—writing in *The Long Island Sketch*—"whether in fifty years there will be any such thing as an amateur in any form of outdoor sport." From which point we read on:

> It seems like a staggering question. But the trend of the times makes it seem far less staggering than it would have seemed ten years ago. The frontiers of sport are widening, despite the efforts of the minority, new ideas are penetrating sport. These ideas that once were considered revolutionary and radical are now the natural and obvious thing, while every day the simon-pure amateur is becoming harder and harder to find. In fact, if you say that in fifty years there will probably be no more amateurs, you are erring on the conservative side.
>
> Consider for a moment the position of the amateur since the foundation of all sport hundreds of years ago. At the start, in the early fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, the only sportsmen were the rich.

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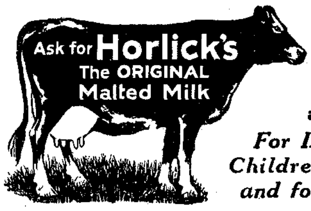

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Hunting in one form or another, and tennis—court tennis—were the chief sports of the upper classes alone. Consequently, when cricket, the first of the ball games as we know them to-day, was introduced about the year 1730, they alone had the leisure and the means to take it up. And for many years it was played only by the rich; until gradually after a while it became more popular and spread throughout the nation as all kinds of people began to play it both on the lawn of the castle and upon the village common.

From this game came the first distinction between the professional and amateur. It was about 1780 that the first mention of a professional can be found in the history of sport, and the term arose in a curious way. At the time the line between the classes was sharply drawn; the difference between the lord of the manor and the vassals who tended farms upon his estate was clearly traced.

Here Mr. Tunis spreads the wings of his imagination, and gives us a fabulous but plausible account of the birth of professionalism:

One day Lord Fishface, the Lord of the Manor of Dale, received a challenge from Lord Hotstuff, the Lord of the near-by Manor of Vale for a game of cricket. Hitherto they had always played together with their own guests and friends; but the idea of a match between Vale and Dale appealed to both. The noble Lord Fishface took a team over to Vale and was soundly beaten as a reward.

On the return some one suggested that another match be arranged, and that Jones, the great bowler upon the village team be asked to play with the Lord Fishface against Vale. The idea of a commoner playing at his side did not appeal greatly to his lordship; but it was anything to beat his rival from Vale. And so that night inquiry was made in the village for this wonderful bowler. And the wonderful bowler turned out to be none other than Jones, the butcher. After some hesitation he was asked to play for Dale that following Saturday afternoon.

Now Jones was flattered at a chance to play with the folk from the castle; but unfortunately he had to earn a living, and Saturday was his busy day. Regretfully he told the emissary of Lord Fishface that he could hardly afford to close his shop upon a Saturday afternoon. Lord Fishface promptly sent back word that he would pay him a sovereign to play, which was twice what Jones usually made. Consequently he accepted with alacrity. The shop was closed that next Saturday, the game was played, and as a result of Jones's fine bowling the team from Dale was victorious.

Pretty soon Jones was bowling every Saturday afternoon, and returning every Saturday evening with a sovereign in his pocket. It was pretty good business for Jones. One night he talked things over with Mrs. Jones and decided that there was far more money for him in playing cricket than in tending shop. So he gave up the shop and began to play cricket for a living. And the folks in the village said that Jones the butcher profest cricket. He was the first professional.

Now when all this happened, the distinction between Lord Fishface the amateur, and Jones the professional was perhaps a necessary one. At any rate the reasons for its existence were clear and logical. Classes and masses were far apart. There was the breadth of the poles between the

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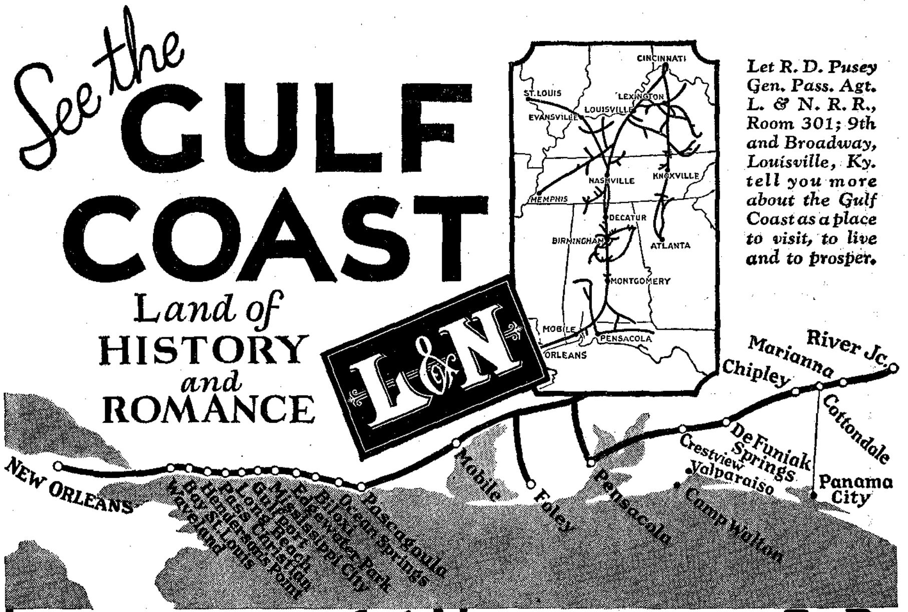

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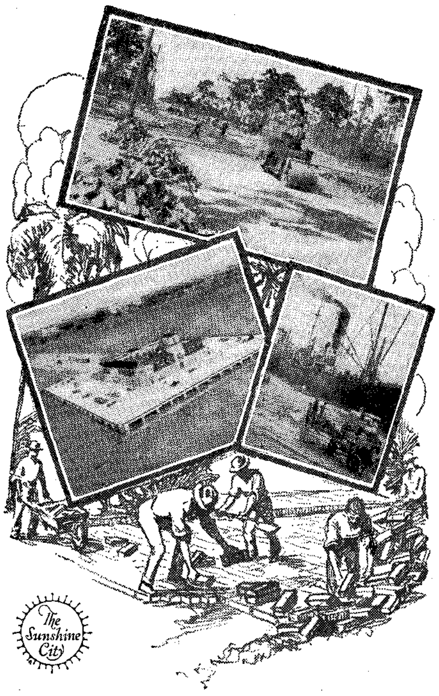

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

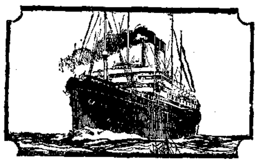
lord and the former butcher. They never met except on the street. When they did, Jones removed his hat. On Saturday afternoon they were equals. On the rest of the week they were not. But this was two hundred years ago. We are now in the year 1926. Yet in the realm of sport we are still thinking in terms of Lord Fishface and Jones the butcher.

At the present time this distinction is antiquated and out of date. Nor has it clung to the more modern games. Golf stuck to the names amateur and professional because they were patterning their ideas after cricket. But they refused to damn a man because he made his living in sport, and they allowed amateurs and professionals to play together and to compete together. The modern type of splendid golf professional is the result of this broad outlook.

Football in England and baseball in the United States were the great games of the nineteenth century; and far from being ruined by being professionalized they have grown in the past twenty-five years beyond all belief. It is one of the stock arguments that to professionalize a game is to ruin it. Yet crowds of 80,000 see the World's Series in the United States, and the Wembley Stadium, where the great Cup Tie is held each spring, holds 100,000 people. Such crowds were undreamed of years ago.

Is there a game to-day in which semi-professionalism does not exist? Mr. Tunis asks the question, and turns inquiringly to polo, as the most intensively amateur of games. Yet even here, he asserts, may be found players, both in Europe and America, who will "journey with their ponies to a tournament here or there; play a few matches, and at dinner or in the evening manage to sell their best ponies to a team-mate or an opponent." Most of all in tennis does he find disregard of the stricter amateur interpretations. Indeed, he declares:

> The leading amateur players violate the rule hundreds of times each summer. Players according to the rule can or can't do this, must or mustn't do that, until they hardly know where they are. A player is a professional if he writes in a newspaper about a tournament in which he is playing. He isn't a professional if he sells his name to a newspaper syndicate and lets a hack writer do his stuff for him each day. Several years ago a tennis player came to this country as a member of the Australian Davis Cup team. On his return he asked the Australian Tennis Association for 500 pounds (twenty-five hundred dollars) on the ground that he had lost that much by being away from his business for six months. Which was doubtless true, and his request was granted. Norman Everard Brookes, the president of the Association, told the writer not so long ago that he felt it unfair for a man to be asked to give up six months of his time to play for his country, and then make him suffer financially. Now, if accepting money for playing for one's country does not make one a professional, why does it make one a professional to sell rackets or teach the game? In other words, if it is all right for this



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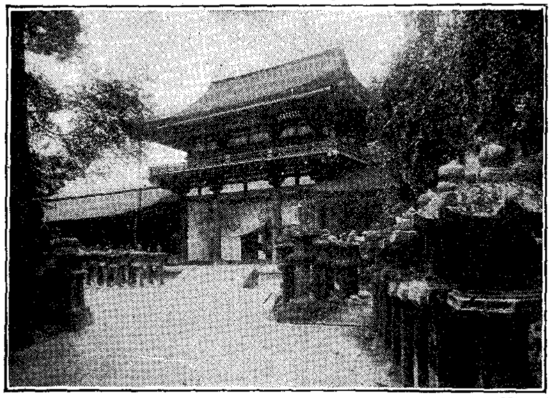
player to play for his country and receive money, why isn't it possible to ask George Agutter at Forest Hills to play, and pay him the same amount for his services? Something is surely wrong somewhere.

The temptations open to any amateur player of ability these days are surely enormous, says Mr. Tunis, and he goes on to cite this example:

> Several years ago the La Festa Tennis Club at Monte Carlo lost over 40,000 francs in one week because Mademoiselle Suzanne Lenglen, the French champion, refused to play. She had been engaged in a dispute with the club authorities the previous year, and would not play that winter. With the result that hundreds learned she was not coming and stayed away. I remember standing in the office of the club secretary and hearing the following conversation just before the tournament began in March that year:
>
> An elderly English lady approached the secretary and asked the following questions:
>
> "Can I have two seats for the tournament, please?"
>
> "Yes," said the secretary, "that'll be 100 francs."
>
> The lady handed out her 100-franc note, and said:
>
> "Mademoiselle Lenglen is going to play, isn't she?"
>
> "No, Madam, she is not playing this year."
>
> "Oh—well, then, I guess I won't take the seats after all!" And then she grabbed back her 100-franc note and went out.
>
> The secretary, who was used to this, looked at me and laughed. It was a rueful laugh, however. Before he could say anything, the lady was back in the office once more.
>
> "Will Mademoiselle Lenglen be over to see the matches at all, do you think?" she asked.
>
> "Yes, we are reserving seats for her on Saturday afternoon."
>
> The old lady's face brightened. "Ah, in that case give me the two seats."
>
> This incident proves the great drawing power of names. It was proved in this country when the same player toured the country. The temptations to players of this sort can be readily imagined. The solution, the practical way to end all such difficulties is to abolish the distinction between the amateur and the professional in sport.
>
> The cry will be raised at once that money will spoil sport. This is untrue. Examine carefully and you will discover that professional sport is on the contrary upon a higher plane than amateur sport. Professional baseball is a faster and better game than amateur baseball. The same is true of professional hockey, of professional wrestling, and other sports. Money has not, as has so often been said, ruined sport. Nor has it to date ruined art, literature, music. On the other hand, it has been the incentive for some of the world's greatest painters, sculptors, authors. Why, then, should it not produce some of the world's greatest sportsmen?
>
> This it has already done to a certain extent. Without money there would have been no Babe Ruth, no Gene Tunney. And incidentally there would be no automobiles, no radios, no telephones, theaters, concerts, and the million other things that go to make life alluring to-day. Looking at it closely it's just a bit hard to see why and how money can do all the things to sport that the amateur fanatics claim for it.

But if money actually does spoil sport,



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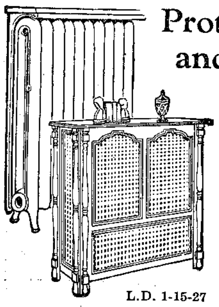

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

argues Mr. Tunis, then sport "is indeed a tender plant and deserves to be spoiled." And he continues:

> If it will ruin tennis for Tilden to give an exhibition for which he receives a thousand dollars, then tennis deserves to be ruined. Yet it is a little hard to understand why it is any different from giving Babe Ruth a thousand dollars to play in an exhibition game of baseball.
>
> Ah, that is different, they will say. Baseball is baseball. Yes, it is different, because in sport we are looking at life with the eyes of the seventeenth century. The leaders in modern sport will see next year what the politicians saw last year and the business men saw ten years ago. In most walks of life the professional is the man who knows his job best. While the term amateur is a term of reproach, the best singer, the best actor, the best musician are all professionals. Why shouldn't the best athlete be also? In twenty years he will be!
>
> For ever since the Middle Ages when only the real amateur engaged in sport, the trend of the times has been away from the amateur status. In those far-forgotten days, sport was the pastime of the classes; now it is the pastime of the masses. Democracy has made sport universal.

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PROFESSIONAL hockey is at last taking its proper place in the American sporting world. Al Wilson, summing up in the New York *Evening World* the growth of this fast and thrilling game, tells us that it is assuming "the aspect and proportions of organized baseball." And there is the occasional added spice of international rivalry. As *The New Yorker* puts it, the game seems to be "effecting a sort of *entente cordiale* between New York and Canada." Reading on in Mr. Wilson's article, we learn that a year ago there were only four professional teams in this country, and that "ten years ago there were only two in the Pacific Northwest." Now, however, he continues:

> In the six professional loops in action this winter—in locations as widely separated as Boston and Los Angeles—there are no fewer than a score of American professional teams.
>
> During the last hockey season it was predicted in *The Evening World* that the National Hockey League would be enlarged to at least ten clubs this winter, and that minor leagues would be formed as "farms" for the big-league teams. Both of these predictions have materialized, and to-day pro hockey has its graduated leagues, its laws governing trading and buying of players, and its own "world series," carried on from 1914 to 1926 by the champions of the National and Pacific Coast Leagues, and now to be perpetuated by the winners in the "American" and "Canadian" sections of the National League.
>
> Hockey was originated in Canada over forty years ago, for thirty years it has

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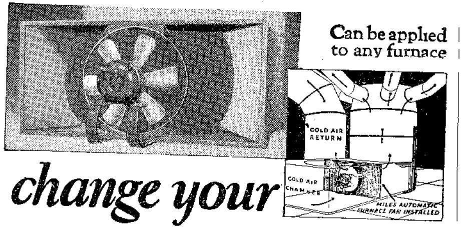

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been played in the United States, and for the last twenty years the professional division has been in existence. The pro game has compared, on the whole, with the amateur and college sport, as organized baseball has with the semi-pro and amateur variety of that game.

When Lester Patrick, now manager of the New York Rangers, went out to the Pacific coast with his younger brother, Frank, in 1912, they organized a rival pro league to the National circuit. Seattle and Portland were American cities which were enfranchised. Boston was the first American city to enter the National League two years ago, and last year New York and Pittsburgh were admitted.

Here are cities represented in organized professional hockey to-day:

The National League—New York (two clubs), Montreal (two clubs), Boston, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Chicago, Ottawa, Toronto.

The Central League (last year an amateur circuit)—Minneapolis, St. Paul, Winnipeg, Chicago, Detroit.

The Canadian-American League (a newly organized feeder for the National)—Providence (Boston farm), Springfield (New York Rangers farm), New Haven, Boston, Quebec (Montreal Canadiens farm).

The Canadian League (another new feeder)—Niagara Falls (New York Americans farm), London (Ottawa farm), Hamilton (Toronto farm), Windsor (Detroit farm), Stratford (Montreal Maroons farm).

The Western League—Edmonton, Calgary, Saskatoon, Regina, Moose Jaw. This is all that is left of the Pacific Coast League which broke up when the Patrick brothers, majority owners, and their associates sold five practically entire clubs to the enlarged National League this winter for $350,000.

Finally, there is a new minor professional loop operating in Southern California, with Los Angeles as its center. This league was made possible by the new artificial system for ice refrigeration, introduced in the Garden last year.

There is only one danger, says Mr. Wilson, that may threaten the prosperity of pro hockey:

> It is syndicalism; the "sport crime" charged with the ruin of the Pacific Coast League before the Patricks were luckily approached with Eastern capital for the purchase of their Western teams. Falling off of patronage and final abandonment of Seattle and Regina teams a few years ago were blamed entirely on the resentment fans held for joint ownership.
>
> Syndicalism could not possibly exist in pro baseball for long. There is less reason to believe that it can in hockey, which is still in its infancy. Yet Tex Rickard has made no secret of his intention to build Gardens in Chicago and Detroit, and other cities. Fortunately National League owners balked at his proposal to sponsor Chicago and Detroit this year, and would not allow him a franchise for the Rangers until his corporation surrendered control of the Americans. But, while Chicago's independently owned team has the Coliseum for home ice, Detroit is forced to play across the border in Windsor until a rink is built. There is talk of adding Philadelphia and Cleveland or Buffalo to the National League next year, and of splitting the circuit definitely into two sections with Frank Patrick as the new President of one.

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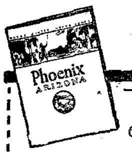

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

Continued

FOOTBALL AS THE "GOAT" OF COLLEGE SPORTS

"MUCH of the regulation of college sports, pastimes, games and so on, is embodied in an effort to regulate football. There is no special drive against baseball, except here and there, none against tennis and practically none against any other game."

In these terms a sports writer of the New York *Sun*, John B. Foster, advances the proposition that football is veritably the "goat"; and the number and variety of post-season attacks upon the game give a certain color to this point of view. But even on the academic side of college life the game has vigorous defenders, and a number of these have rallied to repel charges of "commercialization" voiced the other day by Dr. Homer E. Wark, president of West Virginia Wesleyan. From the New York *Evening World* we glean these extracts from some of the replies, a perusal of which will give the reader a compendium of Dr. Wark's criticisms:

Dean Christian Gauss, Princeton: "It is impossible for any athlete at Princeton to receive free board, free room rent or favored jobs. There is no such thing as an alumni scholarship. All scholarships are controlled by the university authorities, and are based on scholarship and character tests."

Dr. Charles W. Kennedy, Chairman of the Princeton Board of Athletic Control: "As for proselyting, Harvard, Yale, and Princeton have for some time combined in procedures calculated to stamp that out."

Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, President of Boston University: "Boston University has never attempted to attract athletes because of their athletic ability. We offer only one inducement to any one, that of scholastic opportunity."

Dr. Ernest M. Hopkins, Dartmouth: "Members of athletic teams are on the same basis as other members of the college, excepting that eligibility for teams requires higher scholastic attainments than is required for membership in college. Jobs of waiting on table and the like are held in somewhat larger proportion by athletes than by others, but these jobs include no sinecures and in no cases pay any proportion of college costs. From somewhat intimate knowledge of conditions at Dartmouth, and as well at institutions with whose teams we come into competition, I believe circumstances at West Virginia Wesleyan are not typical or even indicative of conditions in most Eastern colleges."

Dr. Charles W. Flint, Chancellor of Syracuse University: "Scholastic standing is rigidly and impartially enforced throughout all the colleges of the university with no exception in case of athletes."

Dr. John M. Thomas, President of Rutgers: "Athletics at Rutgers are clean and wholesome. The average scholastic grades of our athletes last year were higher than that of the student body as a whole."

Harry J. Rockefeller, graduate manager of athletics at Rutgers: "The Rutgers varsity football teams of the past two years have lost twelve games and won five. The Athletic Association is at present

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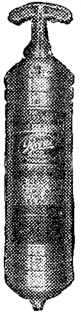

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several thousands of dollars in debt. This measures accurately the extent to which athletics are commercialized at Rutgers."

Dr. C. A. Richmond, President of Union College: "Some members of our athletic teams received scholarship aid, but no discrimination is made in their favor. No member of any team receives free board or student grants."

Approaching football problems from the other side of the fence, something suggestive may be found in the following, from Walter Trumbull's "Listening Post" on one of the New York *Evening Post's* sports pages:

As we sat at the dinner of the American Football Coaches' Association, we wished that other guests might be present. We should have liked, for example, to have seen the parents of the American boy there.

Here were gathered those who have more influence on the ideas and ideals of young America than any other class. Here were men who would mold future citizens and we believe that practically each one of them realized the responsibility. A university teaches some things inside its walls and other things outside. These were the outside teachers.

The trouble with many an inside teacher is that his interest and his vision do not appear to extend beyond his classroom door. He concerns himself wholly with that rather intangible thing we call the mind, treating it as something separate and aloof from the body.

Dr. Charles W. Kennedy touched on this point last night. He spoke of references to the body as the inn where the spirit dwelt and the temple of the soul, but said it really was neither of these things.

Dr. Kennedy went on to point out that science has shown that the body and mind are closely allied—that such a slight thing as the non-functioning of a gland or the pressing of a bit of bone upon the skull may be accountable for both mental and physical ills. He spoke of the educational value of football. He mentioned courage, teamwork, the will to win, the willingness to give the utmost, chivalry, honor, and many other things.

The coaches made a series of recommendations which appeal to a New York *Evening World* writer, William Abbott, as advancing football "in the direction of higher ethics, idealism and sportsmanship." As he tells us:

Dr. Stagg declared that a survey of 120 American universities prominent in football showed that in eight years the average tenure by coaches had been only two and one-fifth years, and that each institution had averaged three and one-seventh coaches during that period of time. In all, he said, the 120 colleges had had 379 coaches, and in only sixteen cases had the same coach held his job throughout the period.

Coaches, Stagg continued, had served single-year terms at 140 colleges.

"What makes the profession of coaching so perilous?" the report asked, and went on to give the main factors:

"1. The demand of alumni, student bodies and the general public for winning teams.

"2. The temporary and unstable nature of athletic control and organization in American institutions of learning.

"3. The tendency of the press to act as a mouthpiece for disgruntled alumni and captious critics among the student bodies.

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> 1. The principles and standards of industrial democracy have already been approved by the enlightened opinion of the civilized world—by the churches, political parties, publicists, statesmen, and by the formal action, in many cases, of legislative, judicial and diplomatic agencies.
>
> 2. This body of opinion is constantly extending and growing in strength through education and experience. Even the outstanding leaders in industry accept the conclusion that the general movement toward industrial democracy is inexorable and inevitable. They realize that those who have achieved political freedom will inevitably obtain industrial freedom.
>
> 3. While the general movement has been going forward since the subsidence of the intense post-war agitation in a more or less abstract or theoretical way, certain industrial leaders of vision who have recognized the trend of events have attempted within the sphere of their own influence practically to apply principles of industrial democracy. Where such efforts have been sincere they have been eminently successful. They have found, as in the case of the Filene, Dennison, B. and O., Columbia Conserve Co., Nash, Mitten, and many other more restricted plans, that democracy in industry is profitable from every standpoint.
>
> 4. These practical achievements will serve as models for the future. It cannot now be denied that industry in the future, to be successful, must be democratic.

Such insincere systems of partial representation as exist must be fully democratized, we are told:

> If their sponsors are wise, they will accept unionism as the basis of collective bargaining, and also adopt the other fundamental principles of democracy in industry, such as just and reasonable wages and working conditions, a sharing of cooperative gains with employees, stock ownership and representation on boards of directors by employees, and the elimination of the investment banker by selling new securities direct to employees and customers. Unless they adopt these policies, they will find themselves outstript in the competitive race for industrial efficiency and productivity.

The movement will develop, according to Mr. Lauck, through actual experimentation and also through general education and political action. Eventually, he feels, the new democratic standards will become customary and will then receive legal sanction.

Much space is given in Mr. Lauck's book to description of the various types of industrial democracy which have been developed in certain individual plants. The one which he finds most nearly ideal is that adopted by the Philadelphia Street Railways and known as the "Mitten plan." It seems that when Mr. T. E. Mitten took charge of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company in 1911, that company was badly demoralized. But since the beginning of the new régime, besides giving stockholders and creditors their due, and keeping the workers satisfied, those in charge have, as Sherman Rogers wrote not long ago in *Success*, "rehabilitated a great transit system, reequipped it from top to bottom, and placed it on par with any system of its kind in the world." Incidentally, Mr. Mitten is now being talked of as the head of a unified traction system for New York City. The distinguishing feature of the Mitten plan is the completeness of cooperation, covering every activity of the company and its workers. Wages and working conditions

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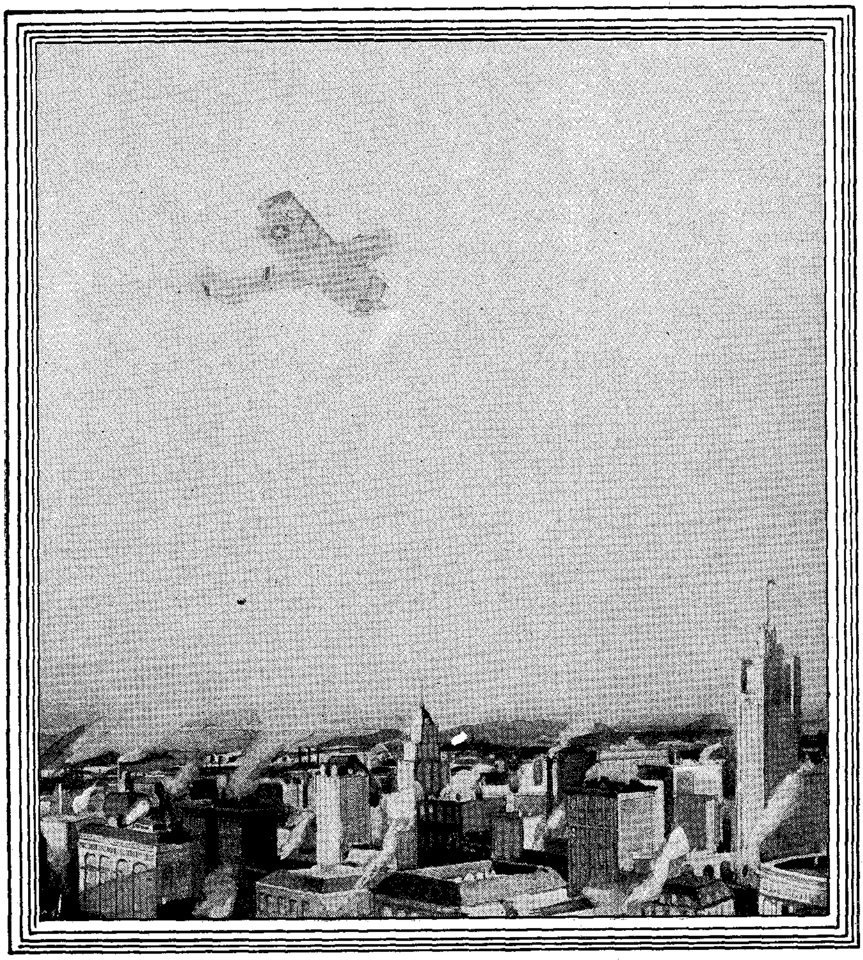

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

are under the absolute control of committees for collective bargaining in which the management and workers have equal voice. These committees also make plans for advancing the welfare of the employees and improving the efficiency of the company. "The general organization for selecting employees' representatives to deal with management is not a mere name, but a definite independently functioning organization, which collects dues from individual members and adjoins with management in defraying one-half the expenses of joint activities." It is not based on labor unions, but there is no discrimination because of labor-union membership, and the company is willing to coordinate their plan with the unions if the men so desire and decide. Wages are based on the cost of living with the provision for changes in accordance with fluctuations in the purchasing power of the dollar. Workers also participate in a supplementary cooperative wage so as to share equally with management "in the pecuniary gains of their increased productive efficiency." There is also a provision for the collective investment of these extra wages in the common stock of the company so that the workers now "hold through their own trustees more than $10,000,000 par value or more than 33⅓ per cent. of the total common stock." The employees of the company are now the "dominant stockholders, and by this fact are represented upon the board of directors of the company by two members, and are practically in control." "By joint financial support and administration of management and employees, a proper pension system for cases of disability and superannuation is maintained, and provision also made for health and life insurance and recreational activities."

New securities, both preferred stock and bonds, are now offered directly to both employees and patrons. This eliminates the services of investment bankers. During the past year a $10,000,000 issue of preferred stock and a $750,000 issue of bonds were thus successfully floated. "Mitten Men and Management" have recently taken over a Philadelphia bank, the men owning half the capital stock. In the opinion of Mr. Lauck, in the Mitten plan "the machinery and the principles exist which measure up to every requirement of real democracy in industry, with the single exception that the plan has not as yet been coordinated with the regular organized labor movement."

Mr. Lauck also describes a score of outstanding attempts to install some measure of industrial democracy, which tho perhaps not so thorough as the Mitten plan and differing much in form and comprehensiveness, nevertheless have common purposes and objects. The experiment of the A. Nash Company of Cincinnati has already

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een described. Mr. Lauck thinks it is 'theoretically ideal" from a "democratic nd ethical standpoint," because its ani-nating spirit implies service to customers, ecause it is on a labor-union basis, and ecause the ownership has been fully lemocratized.

Other experiments in industrial democracy include that of the Standard Oil ompany of New Jersey, which has an laborate employee representation plan, nnuities and benefits, and an arrangement or acquisition of stock by employees. The nternational Harvester Company has an ndustrial council plan, and it also provides or employee stock subscriptions. One of he pioneer plans for employee representa-ion has been in operation for several years n the mines and iron works of the Colorado uel and Iron Company. The Pennsyl-ania Railroad has a plan of employee epresentation for shop crafts and another or engine and train service. The People's as, Light and Coke Company of Chicago s using a modification of the Colorado plan. he Southern Railway has a plan by which wages are based in part on the operating fficiency of train crews. The Baltimore nd Ohio is operating an interesting plan of ooperation between officials and repre-entatives of the shop craft, unions, and heir scheme has been imitated by the Chesapeake and Ohio, Chicago and North-western, and Canadian National railroads. The Boston Consolidated Gas Company hares its profits with employees and atrons. The Louisville Railway Company as a representation scheme modeled on the Mitten plan. In California the Bank of Italy is giving its employees the opportu-ity to acquire stock both from their own earnings and from appropriations from net profits. The managerial employees a few years ago took over the voting common stock of the Dennison Company, and employees now share in control and profits. The Dutchess Bleacheries have taken in their employees on what is practically a partnership basis. The Milwaukee Railway and Light Company, beginning with a plan of employee representation and employee insurance, now deals with its employees in a body as an industrial union which has a contract with the company "providing for collective bargaining, no strikes, periodic adjustment of wages according to changes and living cost, and a system for the adjustment of disputes." The great department store of William S. Filene Sons in Boston deals with its employees through a workers' council, and admits employees to its board of directors. In the Northwest the Loyal Legion of Loggers and Lumbermen has developed an industrial council for collective bargaining in the lumber camps of the region. The Printz-Biederman Clothing Company has adopted the so-called Leitch plan for industrial democracy originally modeled on the American Government with Cabinet, Senate and House of Representatives. While the Ford Motor Company is thoroughly autocratic, it has led in the movement for a high minimum wage, the eight-hour day, and the five-day week. The Columbia Conserve Company, an Indianapolis canning concern, has been putting its workers on salaries instead of wages, and is giving them what will eventually be complete control of the organization. In the case of the Hart-Schaffner and Marx Company, and the Cleveland Garment Manufacturers Association, disputes and grievances are handled through representatives of the unionized employees.

MILLIONS TO BACK UP INSTALMENT SALES

WHILE the debate over instalment selling goes on apace, conservative bankers have been worrying over "the rapid development of credit finance companies whose business consists in rediscounting the paper of concerns selling on the part-payment plan," the New York *World* notes. So now we have the formation of a national organization to regulate and finance the finance companies. This *The World* calls "a commendable step toward the correction of lax methods in the financing of instalment selling," altho it adds that this sort of organization can by no means "correct the evils at the buying or consumers' end, which are of a wholly different character." The new organization, which will have an authorized capitalization of $31,500,000, was organized to begin operations on January 5. It will be known as the American Rediscount Corporation, and it is the result, according to the news pages of the New York dailies, of a survey of thirty-four industries conducted by the advisory committee on Finance and Industrial Credits. The system is patterned after the Federal Reserve System. The chairman of its advisory committee is Mr. Morgan J. O'Brien, who also headed the committee which made the preliminary survey. The following brief statement is given to the press by the advisory committee:

> We have found that instalment sales in many industries are advisable and necessary and that it is vital to increase domestic sales in such industries in order to maintain the present status of national prosperity. We have also found evidence of abuse in the methods of deferred-payment sales, which, if allowed to continue, will result in loses to the public, banks, and the credit finance companies. Therefore, in order to safeguard the best interests of all concerned, it is necessary to have such a national organization as this system, which will rediscount paper for member credit finance companies that may qualify and comply with the rules.

Further information is given by the New York *Times:*

> In the operation of the system, each credit finance company which is admitted will receive an affiliation certificate subject to revocation by the corporation. The

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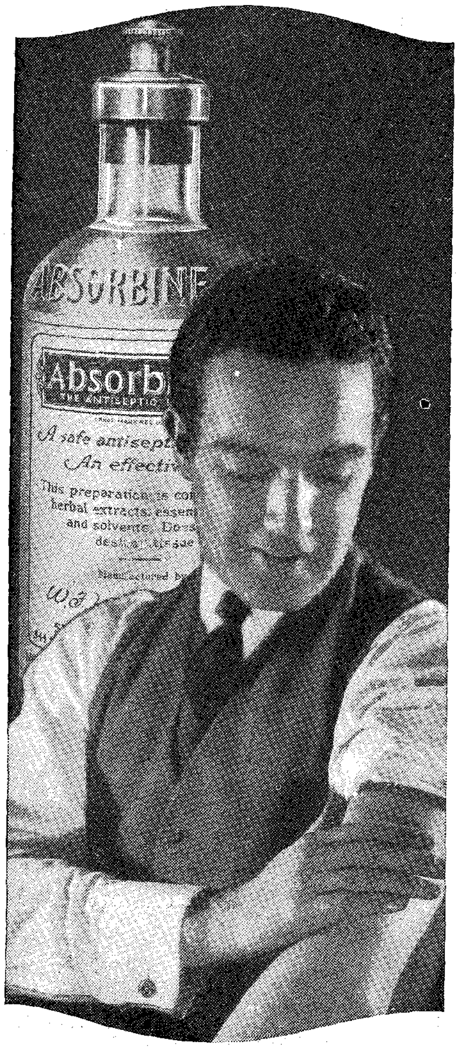

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

corporation will rediscount only one-quarter of the amount established for the member company to borrow, permitting the member to borrow the remainder from its present banking channels.

Among the requirements will be periodic audits of member companies' books by accepted certified accountants, uniform systems of bookkeeping, a proper check of the physical property for which notes have been given by the purchaser, maintenance of a 15 per cent. cash reserve against all outstanding loans, setting of a limit as to the ratio of borrowings against capital and surplus, perfection of the system of trusteeship, limitation of automobile financing to twelve months, and down payments on new automobiles commensurate with the immediate depreciation of the car.

But the new corporation will be more than a reserve system for the finance companies, thinks the Newark *News;* "it promises to be a sort of corporate Will Hays, or K. M. Landis, doing for the instalment business generally, by moral and financial suasion, what they do for the movies and baseball." Continues the New Jersey paper:

What some wag has called the "excitement plan" of buying and selling has never before been employed on the scale to which we have raised it.

It is to protect both the system and its beneficiaries, corporate, financial and popular, that the new corporation is being superimposed upon it. When we bought only homes, life insurance and the longer-lasting articles of use, such as sewing-machines and pianos, that way, relatively permanent and often increasing values safeguarded its success. To-day the motor-car, the living-room furniture, and even the family clothing, may be so purchased, to be worn out or outmoded in brief periods.

The principle that payment must be completed before the value involved has depreciated too materially thus requires special treatment, not only in the interest of those directly concerned, but because the volume of such transactions holds a sizable relationship to the entire credit structure of the nation, and in careless handling might become a menace to sound conditions.

Grave Complaints.—Willie was dejectedly walking home from school and his wobegone appearance attracted the attention of a kind-hearted old lady.

"What is troubling you, my little man?" she asked.

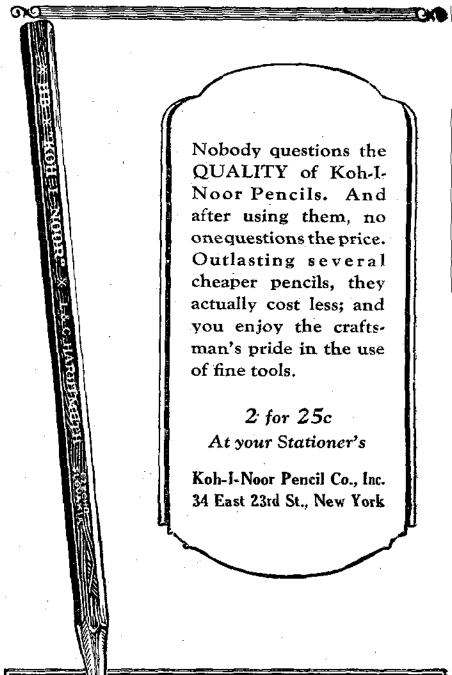
"Dyspepsia and rheumatism," replied Willie.

"Why, that's absurd," remarked the old lady. "How can that be?"

"Teacher kept me in after school because I couldn't spell them," was Willie's dismal answer.—*Christian Evangelist.*

One on Pa.—Father—"When Abe Lincoln was your age he was making his own living."

Son—"Yes, and when he was your age he was president."—*Children, The Magazine for Parents.*



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"I like the book immensely," says Angelo Patri, distinguished teacher and author, 601 E. 170th St., New York. "It ought to be of great service to teachers and parents who are distracted by the number of books that stock the market."

"I have decided to add it to our State Parent-Teacher Association loan library," says Alice F. Kiernan, President, Pennsylvania Congress of Mothers and the P.-T. A., Somerset, Pa.

"A most complete and well-prepared list," says Mrs. J. A. Rich, State Chairman, General Federation of Women's Clubs, Providence, R. I.

"I shall take pleasure in bringing this book to the attention of our parents-teachers associations," says Ella Victoria Dobbs, Dept. of Industrial Arts, University of Missouri.

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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

December 28.—A battle between 1,000 Conservative troops and 1,500 Liberals is reported in Nicaragua.

December 29.—Premier Mussolini of Italy and Baron von Neurath, German Ambassador to Italy, sign a treaty of amity and arbitration whereby Italy and Germany agree to settle peaceably disputes which may arise between the two nations in the next decade.

President Calles of Mexico refuses a request of ten leading foreign oil companies to extend beyond December 31 the time for compliance with the new oil law.

Troops of the Conservative Government in Nicaragua who were forced by the Liberal forces of Sacasa into the neutral zone established by the American marines are disarmed by the American authorities.

December 30.—The four planes of the Pan-American flight squadron which were held up for a week at Tampico because of a disabled motor reach Vera Cruz, Mexico.

December 31.—The Pan-American flyers complete another lap of their 20,000-mile flight, landing near Puerto Mexico, from Vera Cruz, Mexico.

President Calles of Mexico, in a review of the second year of his Administration, defends the oil and church laws, and says the "agitation and resistance at home have not succeeded in altering fundamentally the peace we now enjoy."

anuary 1.—The New Year message of the Papal Nuncio to France carries the Pope's approval of Foreign Minister Briand's policy of promoting peace in Europe, and says that in this work France may be assured of the active cooperation of the Vatican.

The Pan-American flyers finish the fifth leg of their good-will flight when they land at Salina Cruz, Mexico.

President Diaz of Nicaragua declares: "The future of Nicaragua, and ultimately of all Central America, is at stake in the present conflict between my Government and the Calles Government of Mexico." He charges that another filibustering expedition is on its way to Nicaragua from Mexico.

January 2.—The U. S. Army Pan-American flyers reach Guatemala City, Guatemala, on their good-will trip around South America.

January 3.—Rebel bands are reported active in Central Mexico.

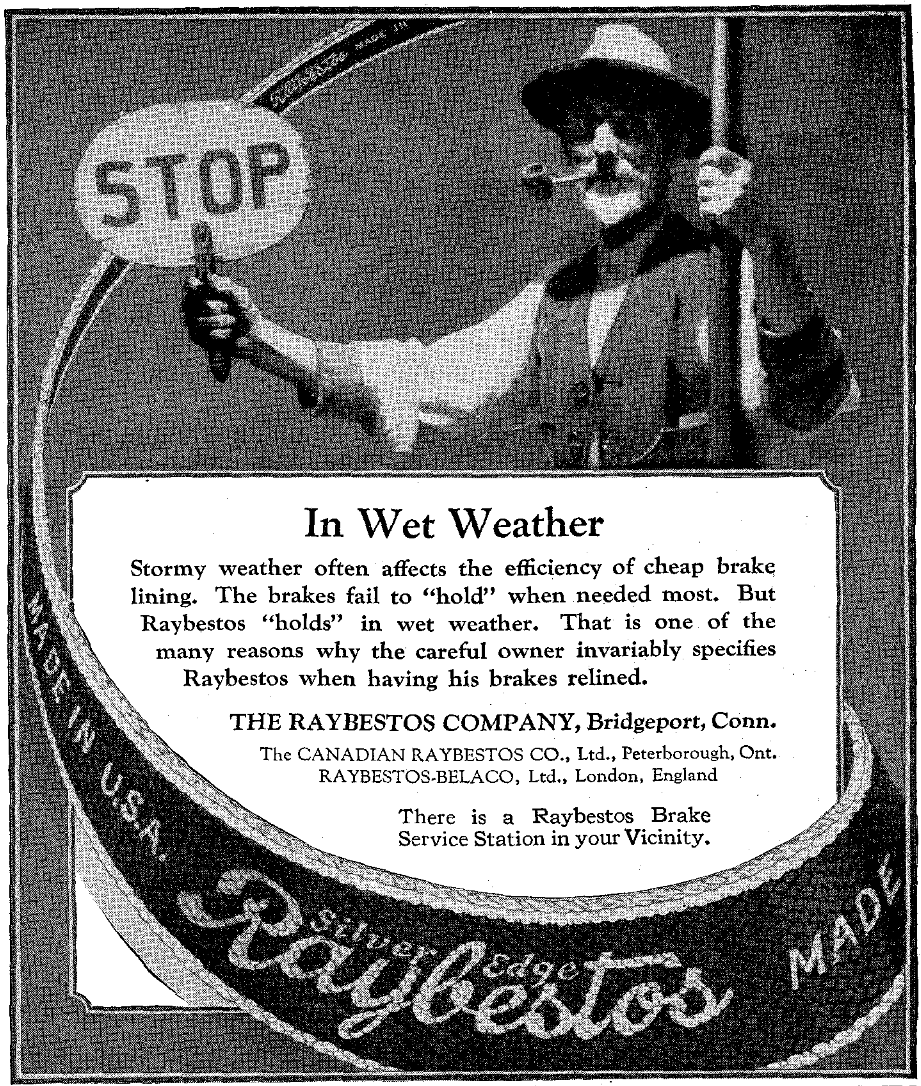
Premier Bruce of Australia declares that Australia has embarked on a five-year naval building program including the construction of two 10,000-ton cruisers and two submarines.

A mob of Chinese coolies attacks the British concession in Hankow.

Several uprisings are reported from the Dutch East Indies, particularly Sumatra.

January 4.—British naval forces defending the Hankow concession are withdrawn, and the policing is handed over to the Chinese authorities. Anti-foreign demonstrations are going on in the city.

President Calles of Mexico orders enforcement of the petroleum and alien land laws.



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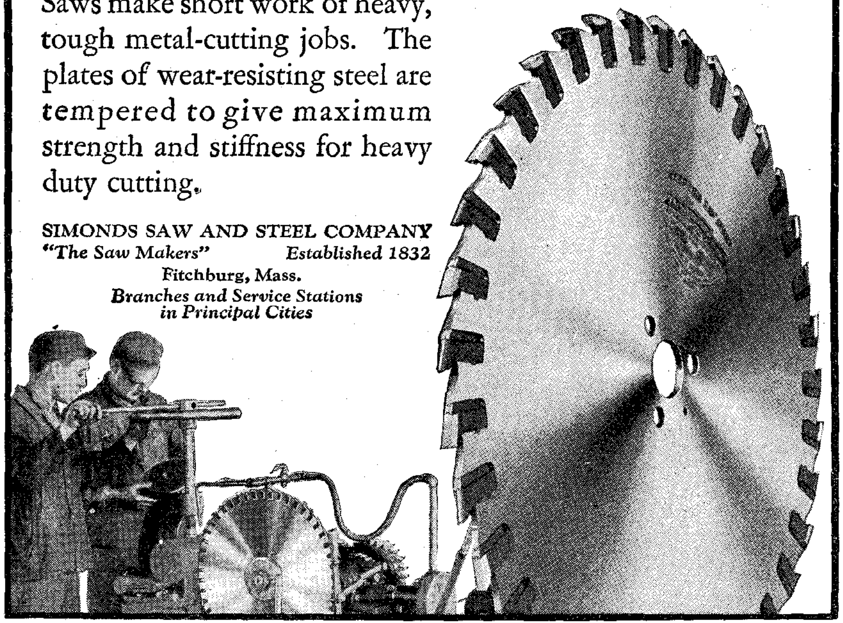

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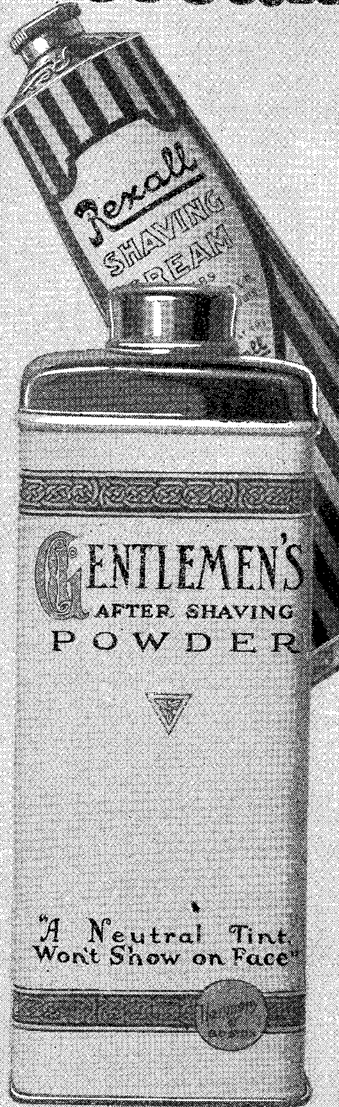

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CURRENT EVENTS

Continued

DOMESTIC

December 28.—The American press has been misled with respect to the landing of American bluejackets in Nicaragua, it is announced at the White House, and the United States Government, it is asserted, is not taking sides in the present trouble in the Central American Republic.

Secretary of the Treasury Mellon asks the House Ways and Means Committee to authorize the refund of $174,120,177 to 287,000 taxpayers for taxes illegally collected in the fiscal year of 1926 and in prior years.

Prince Yasuhito Chichibu, brother of the new Emperor of Japan, reaches New York on his way home.

Twenty-nine lynchings are reported for 1926, thirteen more than in 1925.

December 29.—Speaking at the Sesquicentennial celebration of the Battle of Trenton, New Jersey, President Coolidge says that the world is in grave danger of "slipping back into the old formula," and announces his belief that "we are strong enough and brave enough to resist another domination of the world by the military spirit through our own independent action."

December 30.—Secretary of the Treasury Mellon says that the Government does not want to "poison its citizens" in the enforcement of Prohibition, and asserts that the Government is seeking a non-poisonous yet obnoxious denaturant for industrial alcohol.

December 31.—The *Diario Official*, the official gazette of the Mexican Government, a copy of which is received in Washington, announces the seizure at Piedras Negras of a building owned by the Methodist Episcopal Missions of the South.

President Coolidge states that he resents the "interferences" by Senators and others with the conduct of foreign affairs, believing that the country is a unit in insisting that the rights of American citizens should be upheld with a firm hand, says a dispatch from Washington.

January 1.—More than sixty temblors shake the Imperial Valley, California, and cause damage estimated at $2,500,000.

January 2.—In a report to President Coolidge, Secretary Hoover endorses the St. Lawrence route from the Great Lakes to the sea.

January 3.—The United States Supreme Court denies Florida's plea against the collection of Federal inheritance taxes in the State.

The United States Supreme Court upholds the right of Prohibition enforcement agents to seize liquor for evidence and present it in court.

January 4.—The White House Spokesman states that the presence of United States naval forces in Nicaragua is necessary to protect this Government's treaty rights to build a Nicaraguan interoceanic canal.

The Senate asks Secretary Mellon to tell what part the Anti-Saloon League has had in fixing the poisonous denaturants in industrial alcohol.

It is announced that the United States Treasury surplus for the first six months of the fiscal year 1926-27 was $218,279,937.53, indicating a surplus of about $500,000,000 at the close of the fiscal year.

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

To decide questions concerning the correct use of ords for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New tandard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

eaders will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

elleek. —"L. E. C.," New York.—In the Irish nty of Fermanagh, twenty miles northwest of niskillen, is a parish and market town of this ne. The settlement is very ancient and among antiquities are the ruins of an abbey, a church, some old defenses of fortification type. The sh church is nearly two hundred years old. re in 1857 a factory for the manufacture of henware and porcelain was established. The *lity of the ware is exceptionally fine. It is* y thin and is decorated with a pearly luster over the glaze, suggesting the interior of lls. Belleek porcelain is highly prized, and be obtained in New York City.

hristopher Columbus.—"E. C. L.," Lebanon, —Under the heading 'Winter Playgrounds,' say in your issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST the 18th of December that the remains of lumbus rest on the island of Santo Domingo. *this true?*"

olumbus died at Valladolid in Spain, May 20, 6. His body was removed to a convent in ville, where a fine monument was erected to and kept there until transferred to Santo mingo in 1542. When this island, later Hismola (discovered and so named by Columbus 1492) or Haiti, was ceded to the French, the nains were removed with great pomp to the thedral of Havana, Cuba, in 1796, and a cen- y later, when Cuba ceased to be Spanish terri- y, they were taken back to Spain and laid at rest the Cathedral of Seville.

dompting.—"F. S. E.," New York City.— making use of this term John Galsworthy rely awakened a form that has been long dor- nt. In 1480 to *dompt* meant to reduce to sub- tion or tame, and in these senses is the equiva- t of our *daunt.* Geoffrey Gaimar in his Chron- e (abt. 1150) gives the Anglo-French *form nter* which Bozon later gave as *daunter*, and sgrave *donter:* modern French *dompter*, to me, overawe, intimidate, subdue. Galsworthy's e is a nonce use of an obsolete form, and obsolete nce words or uses are not generally recorded in tionaries designed for modern use. We are ng in an age in which writers not only create w terms but reintroduce dead ones with no other parent object than to avoid the usual or appro- ate term, but blow as they may it is difficult to ow the breath of life into them. "The Inn of anquility"—note please that in both the United ates and Great Britain the word *tranquillity* is elled with two l's—may be set in early English ys and the word-form *dompting* adopted to be in eping with the period of which the author tes.

Ives.—"J. E. I.," Washington, D. C.—This me owes its origin to the Old Teutonic *ivo*, yew. is traced as follows: Old Norse, *iv*, later *yr:* ld Frisian, *if:* Dutch, *iif:* Old High German, *iwa*, odern *eibe:* Old English, *iw:* Anglo Saxon, *iw, w, eoh*, yew or yew-tree. By metonymy, *yew* came *bow*, and later, the man who used the bow. In Old French *if* designates the yew and this elling and meaning are still in use in the county Suffolk, England. *Ives*, as a personal name, has sumed different forms: *Ive, Iven, Ivo, Ivonis*, etc. *Yves* it is a Breton saint name from which is rived "Saint Ives," the municipal borough nine les from Penzance. Saint Ives was a lawyer who came a churchman and rose to the bishopric of réguier. He was born in Brittany and became e patron saint of lawyers. In eastern Cornwall the parish and village of *Saint Ive* (pronounced *e*), which contains a church named for St. Ivo 040-1116), the Bishop of Chartres who flourished uring the Norman ascendency. He was con- mporary with Anselm. Another historic English orough is that of St. Ives on the river Ouse, in untingdonshire. Here in 970 Abbot Ednoth uilt a church on the site where were buried the mains of Ivo, a Persian bishop who, *tradition* laims, traveled through England preaching nd died there. Among William of Norman- y's "most oppressive satellites was one Ivo de aillebois"—Ives the Woodcutter. Ive Hook is name that figures in "Rotuli Hundredorum" A. D. 1274), and Yvo Milner is another that ccurs in the Yorkshire Poll-Tax records for 1379.

sesquicentennial.—"T. B. A.," Montclair, . J.—This word has been used variously *sesqui- entennial, Sesqui-Centennial* or as one solid word. he last—the solid word form—is preferred and as that used officially by the Exposition Ex- cutives.

sneck, snecked.—"G. A. W.," North Cohoc- on, N. Y.—A *sneck* in provincial Britain is a latch r catch; it is also a noose. That which is *snecked* s fitted with a sneck or hook such as a latch may have. Among the Scots to *sneck* is to nick or cut ucks into. As applied to fish-hooks *snecked* means "twisted to one side of the vertical plane of the shank," as shown in figure 6 of the illustra- tion given in Funk & Wagnalls *New Standard Dictionary* on page 930 in column 2.

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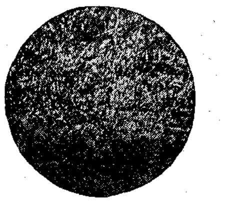

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THE ▾ SPICE ▾ OF ▾ LIFE

A Poor Substitute.—The fellow who indulges in hot air usually lacks steam.—*—Boston Transcript.*

Cooking by Keyboard.—YOUNG lady for light housekeeping work. Must be good in figures and use typewriter.—*Knoxville paper.*

Tickling Teacher's Ear.—TEACHER—"Willie, can you name a city in Alaska?"

WILLIE—"No, m'm."

"Correct."—*Christian Science Monitor.*

He's the Chorus.—"Is he self-centered?"

"Self-centered? Why, that guy thinks 'Hail, hail, the gang's all here' is a solo!"—*Life.*

Stand Clear.—
DENVER FIRMS TO
SPIT MELONS
—*Rocky Mountain News.*

Such is Progress.—Lovers in the old days gassed on the step; nowadays they—oh, you finish it!—*Farm and Fireside.*

Getting Reckless.—$5 REWARD for information of Frances ——, last heard from in Barr Lake, Colorado.—*Ad. in a Denver paper.*

Down and Out.—JEFFREY—"So your son has been injured and is coming home from college?"

BRIGGS—"Yes, he sprained his ukulele finger."—*Detroit News.*

Still Interested.—A film actress says she is tired of seeing her own face. It is untrue, however, that she has discarded her hand-bag and relies on candid friends to tell her if her nose is shiny.—*The Humorist.*

High Cost of Slapping.—Among the Eskimos it is an unwritten law that if any man, from any cause whatsoever, slaps his neighbor, the wife and family of the deceased must be cared for by the slayer during the rest of their lives.—*Bangor paper.*

Not Facing the Music.—"I don't believe you love me any more," sobbed the sheba.

"Why do you say that, dearie?" asked the sheik anxiously.

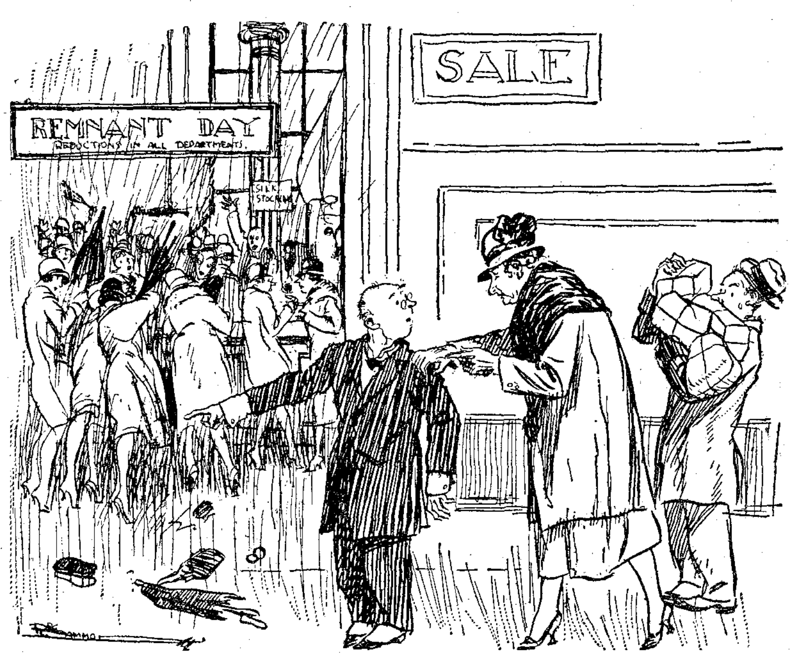
"Well, for the last week you've left every night before father threatened to throw you out."—*American Legion Monthly.*

The Height of Cooperation.—
TO ALL LOCAL THIEVES
TAKE NOTICE
For your convenience and that our safe may remain intact, you may find complete instructions for operating the combination of said safe written on a card which is attached to the tumbler knob of safe.
Bloomingdale Milling Company.
—*Ad in a Bloomingdale (Mich.) paper.*

March of Knowledge.—
SOUTH AMBOY ROTARIANS
HEAR OF ELECTRICITY
—*Perth Amboy (N. J.) paper.*

The Miserable Male.—A lecture was recently given on "How the Worm Conducts Its Courtship." Any married woman could talk at length on a subject like that.—*London Passing Show.*

Spare Our Feelings.—This department humbly requests that people stop shooting at Mussolini. That sort of thing creates sympathy and we'd hate to have to love that man.—*The New Yorker.*



"Glove department?"

"Second fight on the left, madam."

—*The Humorist* (London).

Frisky Job.—Dean Padelford has been Professor of English Language and Literature at the University of Washington since 1901, and has served as president of the Seattle Wine Arts Society.—*Christian Science Monitor.*

Domestic Misunderstanding.—
The bride offered him
A biscuit—
The coward feared
To risk it.
—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

All Busy.—The mother was ill in a home where a radio had recently been installed. The doctor came and small Emily looked on wonderingly as he used the stethoscope. "What station is he trying to get, mother?" she asked, when she could no longer contain her curiosity.—*Capper's Weekly.*

Why Uncle Changed His Will.—"Uncle Robert, when does your football team play?"

"Football team? What do you mean, my boy?"

"Why, I heard father say that when you kicked off we'd be able to afford a big automobile."—*Boston Transcript.*

No More Smiths.—Joshua L. Smith, the last surviving member of the Smith family, died.—*Maryland paper.*

Ten Strike.—"That new club member struck me as having money."

"That must have been after he struck me."—*Boston Transcript.*

Mrs. Noah Identified.—"Oh, Papa, can you tell me if Noah had a wife?"

"Certainly; Joan of Arc. Don't ask silly questions."—*London Tit-Bits.*

Antidote for Alger's Heroes.—A new vaccine has been discovered that will minimize to a large extent the morality among children.—*Minnesota paper.*

Bond of Affection.—SHE—"Patricia and I are great friends—at least, we both dislike the same people."—*The Humorist (London).*

Sprucing Up.—"Our museum has acquired a new Rembrandt!"

"About time, too. The other one was getting very old!"—*Ulk (Berlin).*

Whooping It Up.—At this time, also, *The Exponent* wishes for its readers a most Merry Christmas and a bright and prosperous New York.—*West Virginia paper.*

Price of Patriotism.—MAYME (on crowded trolley-car)—"Wotcha got in that package, Sadie?"

SADIE—"One o' them portable radios."

MAYME—"Chee! If yuh can tune in 'The Star Spangled Banner' mebbe we can git a seat."—*Life.*

Only Slightly Used.—FOR SALE: Practically new baby, brown enameled bed, white enameled bed, four sitting-room chairs, several kitchen chairs and table, baby high chair and carriage. Phone 3993-W.—*Asheville paper.*

Get a Hook.—A little girl at dinner table was given a dish of noodles. The mother noticed that she was eating nothing but the soup, leaving the noodles. She asked her why she did not eat the noodles, too.

Unconcernedly she answered, "Can't catch 'em."—*Christian Evangelist.*

Raking the Discard.—
Of socialism I have heard
And bolshevism, too;
And communism oft has stirred
My heart to fears anew.

But now these words no longer move
My feelings and appall.
These various "isms" always prove
But "wasms" after all.
—*Washington Star.*